REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,710.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. BURMA, 1,681 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander ——— on SATURDAY, the 15th January 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo Galle Negapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam or Gopalore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, on FRIDAY, the 12th January 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER-ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY, at 10 A.M.

The s.s. AKOLA, 572 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 9th January 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 12th January 1877, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. B. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month*,

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wine	Without food.
Suez	36	22	9		
Port Said	34	20	9		
Messina	50	34	14		
Naples	50	34	14		
Leghorn	50	34	14		
Genoa	50	34	14		
Marseilles	52	35	14-10		

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.
RAFFAELLA via Aden on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.
EUROTALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st March 1877.
"INDIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 15th March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

G. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th December 1876.

FOR SALE.

SHIP FOR SALE.

THE fine British-built Ship CITY OF DUNEDIN, 1,075 Tons net Register, now in Bombay Harbour.

For full particulars apply to the Captain on board, or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of best real MOCHA COFFEE. SILICATE CARBON FILTERS of assorted patterns and sizes.

POCKET FILTERS.

Sets of double, single and 4-in-hand harnesses.

Handsome Cutch work Silver Tea Sets, Muffineers, Salvers, &c.

All information given regarding buying and selling.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

5, Hummum Street.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S CELEBRATED SILENT LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

HIGHEST HONOURS at the latest Vienna Exhibition. Patronised by the Royal Family.

Instruction to purchasers gratis. Packing free.

Silk, Thread, Needles and spare articles always on hand. Samples on view.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

Sold
By all Stationers
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for, Travelling.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BULL'S PATENTS.

BULL'S PATENT BRICK KILN FOR COAL saves 200 Maunds Coal per lakh.

BULL'S PATENT BRICK KILN FOR WOOD with PATENT DAMPER saves 2 000 cubic feet wood per lakh.

BULL'S PATENT DREDGERS, the most Economical Instrument out for Well Sinking and Cleaning.

BULL'S PATENT FIXED CLAY CUTTERS, take well through the hardest clay.

BULL'S PATENT PERMANENT WAY, Simple, Economical and strong.

BULL'S PATENT BRICK BARRELS for underground drains, cost less than half as much as drain pipes. Apply Agency BULL'S PATENTS, Sahibgunge via Sickreegully.

STONEY'S PATENT DOUBLE ACTING HELICAL EXCAVATOR, very effective for clay, in conjunction with Bull's Dredgers or Sand

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as "EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Jan. 1877.
AVOCA	1482	250	R. G. Stead	8th—Suez, &c.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Rabot	15th—Southampton.
MALWA	2923	450	P. S. Tomlin	22nd—Suez, &c.
THIBET	2593	400	N. Stewart	29th—Southampton.
				Feb. 1877.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	5th—Suez, &c.
SURAT	3141	539	G. C. Burne	12th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson.	19th—Suez, &c.
CATHAY	2982	450	R. J. Dundas	26th—Southampton.
				Mar. 1877.
VENETIA	2726	450	R. Ashdown	8th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	12th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	19th—Suez, &c.
MONGOLIA	2836	530	A. Coleman	26th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Managon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Managon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th January 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 9th Jany. 1877, at 3 P.M., from Managon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. ZAMBESI, (2,131 Tons and 370 H. P.), Captain A. Symons, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 6th Jany. 1877.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th Dec. 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

SALE OF AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF VASES.

Messrs. JEHANGIER HORMUSJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their room, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 1 P.M., precisely, the following:—

An extensive stock of splendid flower vases of various sizes and under domes, some of which are with nice coloured cloth flowers and creepers, some with golden gilt cloth flowers, some with London fruits of various sorts, some with music and statues. They are both in oval and round shape.

Some spare domes of different sizes.

6 superior large and small music boxes playing 6 to 8 tunes.

2 cases of handle lamps and glassware, such as milk jug, sugar pot, fruit dishes, tumblers, &c.

Panoramic balls with iron stands, suitable for drawing-room.

1 case of electro-plated ware, consisting of cruet and soye frames, reserve pots, tea and coffee pots, sugar pots, etc., etc.

Models in commemoration of the Imperial Proclamation of Delhi.

Few lots of furniture, consisting of blackwood, dressing table, card table, teapoys, chest of drawers, camp cots with curtain, dispense cupboard, candlesticks, globe lamps, drawing-room chairs, washing table with furniture, etc., etc.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 8th January 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1875 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1865 and 1875 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office Meadow Street, Fort

J. NEUBERG,

MEERSCHAUMS.

THE most extensive and unequalled selection of PIPES, CIGAR, and CIGARETTE HOLDERS, ever imported into India, are now offered for inspection. They consist of CHOICE, UNIQUE, and HANDSOME samples, too numerous to mention.

BRIAR PIPES AND CIGAR HOLDERS.

A large and novel assortment of the above to select from.

(JN) BRAND
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES,
Consisting of
COMPANIONS, CIGAR CASES,
TOBACCO POUCHES, CIGARETTE CASES,
CHIBOUKS, CHUCKMUCKS,
AUGDANS, ASHTRAYS,
&c., &c.

Personally selected by the undersigned at LONDON, PARIS, and VIENNA, in accordance with the general Indian demand.

An early inspection is respectfully invited.

TOBACCOS,
FINEST VIRGINIA GOLDEN LEAF
AND
HONEY DEW,
"Cream of the Crop."

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN BLOCK MIXTURE,
Put up in 1lb. Tins,
Rs. 3 4 per Tin.

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN LEAF BIRD'S EYE,
Rs. 1, per ½ lb. packet.

NEUBERG'S
VIRGINIA MIXTURE,
Rs. 1, per ½ lb. packet.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG.
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN.....Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

CAPTAIN BURTON'S
TONIC BITTERS.

USED with invariable benefit and STRONGLY RECOMMENDED by that Eminent Traveller.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1 809,350.

FIRE PREMIUMS paid in 1875, exclusive of reinsurances £320,000.

SECURITY to Insurance Policy Holders £433,500 in Cash, besides the Subscribed Capital of one million and three-quarters sterling.

Losses and other claims promptly settled in Bombay by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.
STAR COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, 8TH JANUARY.

GREAT ATTRACTION.
Engagement of
Mdlle. TERLECKI,
THE PIANISTE BRILLIANTE.
VOLTARE,
THE TALENTED VENTRILOQUIST,
AND
MR. T. HUDSON,
THE FAVORITE NEGRO COMEDIAN.

ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

Overture.....Orchestra.
Motto Song....."The Right Man in the Right place".....Mr. W. E. Montague.
Character Dance.."La Cachuca".....Miss Ada Ford.
Favorite Negro Eccentricity....."Used to Was".....Mr. T. Hudson.
Celebrated Ventriloquial Sketch.."Mrs. Brown and Uncle Toby".....Mr. E. Voltaire.
Popular Ballad....."Meet me Josie at The Gate".....Miss Minnie Williams.
Song and Dance.."Little Bunch of Roses" Miss Flora Ford.

UP IN A BALLOON,
OR
THE ESCAPE FROM PARIS.

HIGH PEDESTAL PERFORMANCE.
THE PARSEE BELLE.
THE HEATHEN CHINEE.

Character Song.....Mr. M. Comerford.

BANJO COMICALITIES.

Original Negro Sketch.....Mr. T. Hudson.

TREBLE CHARACTER DANCE.

Highland Fling.....Sisters Ford.

THE WONDERFUL
PERFORMING ELEPHANT!

To conclude with a
PLANTATION WALK ROUND
AND
BREAK DOWN,
BY
THE WHOLE COMPANY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle, Rs. 3; Stalls, Rs. 2; Gallery, Re. 1.
PIT, EIGHT ANNAS.

Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.

In preparation, and will shortly be produced,
GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
HARLEQUIN ALI BABA
AND
THE FORTY THIEVES.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

WANTED, A LADY SUPERINTENDENT for the Byculla Girls School. For particulars apply by LETTER to the HONORARY SECRETARY.

THE WIFE of a retired Officer residing at Sydenham, close to the Crystal Palace, is desirous of TAKING CHARGE of CHILDREN whose parents are in India, to be educated with her own. A Resident Governess kept. Highest references given and required. Address Mrs. FOSTER, The Jasmines, Silverdale, Sydenham.

MR. DWARKADASS LULLOOBHOY is prepared to purchase claims in the High Court and Small Cause Court and to inform in ending suits on the amount of costs necessary to enforce their claims. Apply to him from 6 A.M. to 10 A.M. at No. 61, Jugjeevan Keeka Street, and from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M. at No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort.

I BEG to notify my return to BOMBAY, and that I have RESUMED CHARGE here as MANAGER of the Company from THIS DATE.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
Manager, Eastern Branch.

Reuter's Telegram Company, Limited, Bombay, 7th Jan. 1877.

JUST RECEIVED,

VALENTINES!
VALENTINES!!
VALENTINES!!!

A LARGE and SPLENDID ASSORTMENT,
COOPER & Co., Meadow Street, Bombay.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE,

VALENTINES, VALENTINES, VALENTINES.

THE above just received of Comic and Sentimental, of various prices.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Street.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the SUPERINTENDENT ARMY CLOTHING on the 22nd January 1877 up to 2 P.M. for MAKING UP CLOTHING during the year 1877-78. All particulars may be learnt on application at the Superintendent's Office.

J. THACKER, Colonel,
Superintendent Army Clothing.

Bombay, 5th January 1877.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned on the dates mentioned below for the following CONTRACTS for 1877-78:—

Sheets of Shooting Cloth	8th January 1877.
Ghee, Rice, Salt, &c. / Tea, Indian and China, and Sugar / Provisions at Deolalee	10th do.
Suttrengees	17th do.

Further particulars can be had on application at this Office.

W. KEAYS, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer.

Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 6th January 1877.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY—Undersigned is PREPARED to RECEIVE TENDERS up to the 16th instant, for the SUPPLY of 4,000 Imperial Gallons of KEROSINE OIL, the quantity estimated to be required by this Company during the year 1877.

The Flashing point of the Oil must be warranted not to be under 120° Fahr. and a sample should accompany each Tender.

Tenders must specify the rate including delivery at the Company's Stores at Colaba, in such quantities as may from time to time be required during 1877 by the Storekeeper.

Undersigned will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

F. MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

General Offices, Bombay, 6th January 1877.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

CURRENT METER, an instrument for gauging the velocity of rivers and streams, in Mahogany case, by Elliott, Rs. 92-8.

PENTAGRAPH, for copying or reducing plans, drawings, &c., in any proportion. Best brass in case, by Elliott.

24 inch, Rs. 120.

CAMERA LUCIDA, for sketching objects by reflection, with shades, &c., in case, by Elliott, Rs. 55.

PLANIMETER, for measuring angles on maps or plans, in case, by Elliott, Rs. 45.

CENTROLINEAD, for drawing buildings, &c., in perspective, where the vanishing point falls beyond the edge of the paper or board. Best made Ebony, 42 inch, with studs to work against, Rs. 35.

ECCENTROLINEAD for drawing eccentric lines, as the circles of arms of wheels, &c. Bridge and electrum, Rs. 10-8.

BOX SEXTANT, divided on silver, with telescope, in leather sling case, by Elliott, Rs. 88.

OPTICAL SQUARE, best brass, in morocco case, by Elliott, Rs. 18-8.

ABNEY'S POCKET LEVEL AND CLINOMETER, a most perfect little instrument, in morocco case, by Elliott, Rs. 35.

BUILDER'S OR DRAINAGE LEVEL, with sights and stand, in case, by Stanley, Rs. 55.

CLINOMETER, rule form, with sights and levels, in case, by Stanley, Rs. 25.

ISOGRAPH; a protracted rule, giving any angle, brass mounted, by Stanley, Rs. 4-8.

CROSS STAFF HEAD, plain brass, octagonal, in case, with plain staff, by Stanley, Rs. 20.

OPISOMETER, for measuring distances on maps and plans, Rs. 4-8.

ODONTOGRAPH, for drawing TEETH OF WHEELS, so that any two wheels of a set may work truly together.

In Cardboard, enamelled, with instructions, Rs. 6-0.

REFLECTING LEVEL, a suspended reflector, in case, by Stanley, Rs. 25-12.

THEODOLITES, 5 inch TRANSIT, and 6 inch EVEREST patterns, DUMPY LEVELS, 10 inch and 14 inch, Y LEVELS, PRISMATIC COMPASSES, LEVELLING STAVES, and every kind of MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING and DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

The Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

AGENTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

DR. LYNN.

EVERY NIGHT!
FOR A SHORT SEASON, COMMENCING FROM
MONDAY, 8TH JANUARY 1877.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY ALTERNATE NIGHT.

NOTE THE PRICES OF ADMISSION.

RESERVED SEATS ..... Rs. 2 | FIRST CLASS .....Rs. 1
GALLERY.....As. 8.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Just Published.

THE CALCUTTA REVIEW.

FOR JANUARY (No. CXXVII), 1877.

CONTENTS:—BISHOP MILMAN, by the Rev. E. Jacob. FRENCH MARINERS on the INDIAN SEAS, by Colonel G. B. Malleson, C.S.I. HURDWAR, by G. R. C. Williams, B.C.S. RECOLLECTIONS of SERVIA, by the Rev. S. W. O'Neill. THE PSYCHOLOGY of the ARYAS, by Peary Chand Mittra. TRANS-HIMALAYAN MISSIONS and their RESULTS. OUR LAND REVENUE POLICY in NORTHERN INDIA, by Patrick Carnegy. EURASIANS as LEAVEN in INDIA and CEYLON, by William Digby. POETRY:—The Royal Ascetic and the Hind, by Toru Dutt. Singatogone by H. L. St. B. CRITICAL NOTICES:—Vernacular Literature, General Literature.

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☞ *Missionaries and Schools supplied at half price, viz. Rs. 9 per annum.*

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ
AND
SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle
Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, „ 1-8 and „ 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

NOW READY,
SUGGESTIONS REGARDING THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 2, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the New General Post Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHERE SHALL WE TIFF? Why, at the LONDON, Hornby Row, opposite the Post Office. TIFFIN, 12 Annas. Wines, Spirits and Beers of the first quality.

FOR SALE, FLOWER TUBS ONE RUPEE each. Apply to Mr. STEWART, Storekeeper, Metal Mart, Byculla.

AMERICAN LUMBER, 1 and 2 inch, for sale in lots to suit. Apply to DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., 7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

FOR SALE, a good second-hand SADDLE and BRIDLE complete, price Rs. 35. Apply to W. J ESSAI, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a LIGHT BROUGHAM in capital condition, with Arab Horse and Harness, Rs. 700. Apply at the Hope Hall Hotel, Mazagon.

FOR SALE, Handsome Bull and Terrier DOG, also New 14 feet English-built BOAT, Teak Fittings, Sails, Awnings all complete, Apply Ship DEWA GUNGADHUR.

WANTED, a RESIDENT ASSISTANT MASTER, European or Eurasian, for the Diocesan High School, Bombay. Written application with copies of testimonials to be sent to the HEAD MASTER.

SOUVENIR of PROCLAMATION DAY 1st January 1877—Photographs of the QUEEN'S STATUE and ASSEMBLAGE can be had from Mr. SHIVASHANKER NARAYEN, School of Art, Esplanade, at One Rupee per copy.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL—M. MORTON & Co., (late G. Nicoll & Co.,) Saddlers, Harness, Boot & Shoemakers, have REMOVED to No. 25, MEADOW STREET, opposite Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s. 1st January 1877.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class and for Ladies there are servants Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran 'Souza has houses to let.

Terms.—Moderate

THE "STAR AND GARTER" HOTEL,
57, HORNBY ROW, ESPLANADE.

MR. WILLIAM SMITH, the well known Caterer, for a period of over 12 years in the service of the P. and O. S. N. Company, takes this opportunity of informing his numerous Patrons, Friends and the Public generally that the above Hotel, where Visitors and others can secure at moderate rates all the advantages and comforts of an English Home, is now OPEN. The business is conducted under his exclusive management, and everything connected with the Hotel is attended to under his immediate supervision, with the greatest possible satisfaction in every respect being given to one and all.

The Hotel is within two minutes of the Offices of the P. and O. Company, all the Banks, 1 minute of the terminal station of the G. I. P. Railway Company, 3 minutes of the Church Gate Street Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in the immediate vicinity of all the Public, Mercantile and other Offices in the Fort. The Trams are passing and repassing the Hotel doors every 5 minutes during the day and until a late hour at night; whilst for salubrious dryness and position, it cannot be surrassed in Bombay, being well ventilated, free from all kinds of unpleasant smells, open to the sea-breeze and affording splendid views of the Harbour, Back Bay, and other parts of the Island.

Wedding Breakfasts and Ball Suppers supplied on the shortest notice. Fish, Fruit, Oysters, &c., forwarded to constituents in the Mofussil with care and despatch. All orders to be accompanied by remittances or references for payment in Bombay.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c., of unexceptional quality. Excellent table. Baggage taken care of.

Terms on application. Private Arrangements made with Families and Permanent Residents.

BILLIARDS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

AUSTRALIAN WINE, new shipment from St. Hubert's Vineyard—

CHASSELAS	(White)	Rs12 per doz. qts.
HERMITAGE	(Red)	
TOKAY VINTAGE 1865, very fine	(White)	
CHASSELAS „ „	(White)	17 „ „
HERMITAGE „ „	(Red)	

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, November 1876.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS.

From H. and C. Balaresque, Bordeaux—

Chateau de Franda	Rs. 14 per doz. Qts.
Les Canons	„ 18 „
Chateau Leoville	„ 24 „
Chateau Lafitte	„ 28 „

HOCKS.

From G. M. Pabstmann Son, Mayence,

Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Deidesheimer	Rs. 17 per doz. Qts.
Geisenheimer	„ 18 „
Liebfraumilch	„ 22 „
Rudesheimer	„ 26 „
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 „

CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche	Rs. 25 per doz. Qts.

BEER.

FLOWER & SON'S BEER	Rs. 5 per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	„ 3 „ Pts.
NORWEGIAN BEER, received per ship Guinivere	„ 6 „ Qts.
TIVOLI BEER, from the celebrated Berlin Brewery, in cases of 4 dozens at	„ 6½ „ „
BEST GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by Ed. Richardson & Co., London	„ 6 „ „

Outstation Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

VOLKART BROTHERS

Bombay, Rampart Row, Fort.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

SEASON 1875-76.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. desire to draw especial attention to the above Series of Photographs, which has now been completed by the addition of some 200 Views taken by an Artist, who passed the Season of 1874-75 in India for that special purpose.

The additions made include Views of the New Buildings in Bombay, a Series of Matheran Scenery, Views at Bassein, Poona, Nassick, and at all places of interest in this Presidency, as well as a large number of Views in Calcutta, Madras, &c., &c.

The entire Series now consists of over 500 Photographs, size 8 inches by 6½, the subjects being most artistically chosen and photographed, and exquisitely printed; they are certainly equal, if not superior, to any that have yet been produced, whilst they are sold at the remarkably cheap rate of Rs. 15 per Dozen.

Sample Albums are always on view.

THACKER, VINING & COMPANY.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO INSPECT

BADHAM & COMPANY'S
CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Cash Prices.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	10 to 12 8	Travelling Caps	3 8	Courier do	4-8 to 12 8
Overland Suits	25 0	Travelling Seal-skin Caps	6-8 to 8 8	Money Belts	2-8 to 6 8
Warm Suits	30 to 40 0			Sovereign Boxes	3 to 4 8
Overcoats and Inverness Capes, from	35 to 65 0	Travelling Hats	5-8 to 4 8	Tiffin Baskets fitted	16 to 22 8
Dressing Gowns	9 to 20 0	Cardigan Jackets, very warm	9-8 to 12 8	Air Pillows	5 0
Pyjamas	3 0	Sheets, per pair	7 8	Travelling do	1 8
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5 8	Pillow Cases, each	1-4 to 2 8	Do. Hose-Hair do	7 8
White do.	4 8	Blankets	each 10 8	Folding Camp Beadsteads	32 8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	4 8	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds	10 to 10 8	Cork Mattresses	10 8
English Cambric do.	5 0	*Resais* or Quilts	5 8	Cotton do	15 0
B. at Shrunk Flannel do.	8 0	Shawls	From 22 0	Rug Straps	1-8 to 2 8
Silk and Wool do	8 8	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	11 0	Waterproof Coats	10 0
Spun Silk do	11 0		12-8 to 23 0	60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6 0
Gents' Under Vests	3-8 to 6 0	Solid Leather do	49 0	42-Inch White Waterproof	4 8
Bathing Drawers	2 0	Extra Large do	75 0	Linen Faced Collars	doz. 0 12
Gents' Under Pants	4 to 8 0	Black Bags	11 8	Linen Faced Cuffs per doz.	1 8
Silk Suspenders	2 8	Extra large do	24 0	Linen Cuffs per doz.	13 8
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz.	8 8	Gladstone Bags	35 0	Linen Collars	doz. 6 8
Warm do	15 8	Leather Hand Bag	7 8	Cambric Handkerchiefs	„ 5 8
Ladies' Under Vests	4-8 to 6 8	Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11 4	Warm Gloves	1 0
Ladies' White Cotton Hose	doz. 13 8	Genie Bags, fitted

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 6TH JAN. 1877.

THE short telegrams from Bucharest and onstantinople, which we publish in another column, are by no means favourable, but if known in London before the despatch of Reuter's message, they seem to have had no effect there, as Consols, which advanced on Friday from 94¼ to 94½, and French Rentes which advanced at the same time from 105f to 106f, remain unaltered to-day.

The Liverpool Cotton Market goes on increasing in strength and activity, the sales yesterday being 20,000 bales as previous prices, while to-day the business is estimated at, for a Saturday, the unusual quantity of 30,000 bales, Reuter's spot quotations marking a rise of ¼d. per lb. in Mid Orleans, ⅛d. in Fair Dhollera and 7-16d. per lb. in Fair Omrawuttee. This jump is the greatest movement in one day which has taken place for years past, but it is never the less easily accounted for by the short American receipts. The sudden contraction of the figures on Wednesday were sufficient to have caused a strong upward movement, but people were evidently unwilling to commit themselves until they saw how the week's total looked, and directly it became known the advance took place. The result of this week's short receipts is to place crop prospects in an entirely different position. Hitherto, judging by the figures alone, we would not have been justified in counting on anything under 4½ millions, but from the rate at which the figures are now running down, 4½ millions becomes not only possible but probable. Up to date the excess over last season is 193,000 bales, but as the receipts are now going this difference may disappear within the current month which would leave about 400,000 bales to be lost in the remainder of the season, by no means an impossible event if the present reduced figures mean what people think, the exhaustion of the crop. It is quite possible of course that the falling off may arise from exceptional and temporary causes, in which case we might look for a rapid reaction in Liverpool, but if the figures continue small during the coming week, it will be pretty conclusive evidence that short crop estimates are justified and we may then see even higher prices.

The New York telegrams of Friday quote ready Mid. Uplands at 13 cents, an advance of ¼ cent., and March shipments at 13 13/16 cents, a rise of 3/16 cent. per lb. from the previous day.

The American Crop figures to date show the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1877	1876	1875
Week's Receipts	115,000	139 000	80,000
,, Exports to U. K.	60,000	80,000	49,000
,, ,, to Continent	30,000	43,000	22,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept	2,675,000	2,482,000	2,205,000
,, Exports to U. K. ,,	923,000	841,000	832,300
,, ,, Continent ,,	437,600	523,000	297,000
,, Stock at the Ports	970,000	796,000	842,000

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 5th instant compares with the two previous years as follows :—

	1877	1876	1875
Total supply of all kinds	2,730,000	[illegible]	2,633,880
,, ,, Surats	274,000	[illegible]	608,580

For the U. K. only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	574,000	650,200	768,710
Do. in London	41,000	61,370	118,760
American Afloat	390,000	299,000	251,000
E. Indian ,,	9,000	81,000	120,000
	1,014,000	1,091,570	1,258,470
Price of Mid. Orleans	7¼d.	7 3-16d.	7¾d.
,, Fair Dholleras	6 13-16d.	4 11-16d.	5d.
Difference	1 7-16d.	2¼d.	2¾d.

According to Reuter, there was a good enquiry for Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday, but business was checked by higher prices being asked. The rates quoted show an advance of 3d. per piece in Shirtings, 1¼d. per piece in Mulls and Jaconets, and ⅛d. per piece in Madapollams. The further rise in Liverpool to-day, however, will doubtless have caused a further rise of like extent if not even more. The monthly statement of the shipments of Goods from the U. K. for India during the month of December, shows heavy supplies of all descriptions both for Bombay and Calcutta.

The London General Produce Markets are unchanged. Wheat is reported to be in active demand, especially soft grain for future shipment.

The withdrawals from the Bank of England still go on, £150,000 having been taken yesterday for Germany, making £250,000 withdrawn since last return.

Bar Silver is still quoted by Reuter at 57¼d. per oz, but private advices, we hear, call the market weak at that.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day opened at yesterday's closing rates, but the advices from Calcutta coming weak, rates gave way 1/16d. during the day, closing quotations being :—

Bank Bills, on demand		Is. 9 15-16d.	per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	Is. 10¼d.	,,
Credits	3 ,, ,,	Is. 10 5-16d.	,,
Documents	3 ,, ,,	Is. 10⅜d.	,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business, but we quote demand drafts ¼ to 3/16 preminm, 60 days sight 99 to 99 1/16.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is flat to a degree, the unsettled state of matters in Europe and the possibility of a loan being brought out at no distant date against famine expenses, keeping investors quite out of the market. We quote nominally :—Fours and Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 98¾ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101¾.

THE SHARE MARKET to-day has been very quiet with but little change of any importance. Bank of Bombays are weak at a decline of a half per cent., making the quotation now 40 per cent. premium. Land Companies are unaltered, as also are press shares, with the one exception of Mofussil Co.'s, which are Rs. 5 higher. Spinning and Weaving Companies are very steady, the only alterations being an advance of Rs. 10 in Manockjee Petits, Rs. 15 in Goculdass Morarjees and Rs. 5 in Sassoon. The rapid rise which is taking place in Cotton, however, will have a serious effect on the working of the mills, and we question very much whether this half year's working will prove nearly so profitable as the past. The famine up-country means at the same time dear Cotton and a diminished demand for Goods and Yarns so that the mills are adversely affected both ways.

COTTON has been very firm to-day at fully yesterday's prices, a considerable but not an excessive business having been done for export. We hear of purchases of New Omrawuttee ready at Rs. 202 for Good Fair, Rs. 205 to Rs. 206 for F. G. F, and Rs. 208 to Rs. 210 for best. We have yet, however, to see the effect of to-day's rapid advance in Liverpool which can scarcely fail to further enhance prices here, although even the above figures would show no margin on Liverpool arrival currencies notwithstanding the rise.

FREIGHTS are very steady and business has been done to-day by steamer for Liverpool at 32-7 6 and for Trieste and Venice at £2-5 per ton. There is nothing doing yet by sail.

PIECE GOODS are very quiet, and notwithstanding the strong accounts from home, prices show a downward tendency. The demand from up-country is most limited and it is becoming evident that the famine will exercise a very marked influence on the consumption.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates pe Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	102
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	710
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	700
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
Ch tered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China, Hong, & Shanghai Bank	80,000	250	all	8 do.	275
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	125	all	8 do.	659
National Bank of India	40,000	200	all	5 do.	175
Oriental Bank	37,320	250	125	6 do.	102
	60,000	250	all	10 do.	475 xd

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	3,948	2,000	all	25	1010
Fort Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,850	150	all	..	115
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. a.	700
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	230

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,850	150 p. a.	1,300
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	850
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co	750	2,750	2,300	32 p.a.	480
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	725
Benar Company (New)	155	500	all	40 p.a.	490
Indian Press Co	1,000	350	all	42 do	215
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	75
Carwar Co	1,000	1,000	all	75 do	600
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	170 do	690
Dholleras P. and G. Co	500	300	all	15 do	180
East India Press Co	1,000	1,000	all	180 do	780
Fort Press Co. Ltd	150	8,500	8,250	225	1,400
French Press Co	300	500	all	35 do	360
Imperial Press Co	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	353
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co	3,125	400	250	25 do	220
Prince of W. Press	120	1,000	1,000	50 do	500
Sassoon's Press Co	600	500	all	50 do	445
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	67½ do	420
Scinde & Punjaub, Cotton Press Co. Ltd	100	1,000	925	165 do	975
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.a.	700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated stock	..	£26 218	3 0 0	p. c.	270
Do. New 6% Bonds	..	£20 130	4 6 0	do.	29
Ditto	..	£20 65	7 3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20 23	8 7	do.	23
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1 0 0	do.	1.10 0
Do. Debentures	..	£18 19s 9 10		do.	330

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE INDIA GOVERNMENT SERVICE S. S. DALHOUSIE 1,060 tons, Captain EITON, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee, with Lieut. Gibbs, Bombay 83rd Regiment.

THE S. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. MacGregor, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and one hundred and ten deck passengers.

THE S. S. OSBUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and one hundred and twenty-five deck passengers.

MESSRS R. RUBATTINO AND CO'S S. S. 'ASSYRIA,' 1,13 tons Captain E. Boselli, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Genoa (December 13th), via the Suez Canal, with two passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. ETHIOPIA, 1,314 tons, Captain J. H. Atkinson, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. H. J. Brown, Ccl and Mrs Thomson and two servants, and seventeen deck passengers.

THE STEAMER ARISTOCRAT, which was to have proceeded to sea on Sunday morning, was unable to do so, as it was discovered that the boilers were in such a weak condition as to scarcely bear the necessary pressure of steam The vessel had unmoored and was about to proceed when the chief engineer announced that he could not start prior to a survey and some very necessary repairs to the boilers.

THE P. AND O. Co's S. S. TANJORE, 1,402 tons, Captain G. Orman, sailed on Saturday last for Australia, with Australian Mails, general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Galle.—Three Misses Fraser, and Mr. A. C. Lowrie. For Adelaide.—Mr. S. De. V. Alexander, and Mr. Richard Davies For Melbourne.—Captain Morton, Mr. J Webster, Mr. J. Rowlands, Mr. and Mrs. R Oliver, Mr. C. C. Eaton, Mr. R. G. Muir, Mr. J. Kellock, Mr. Chew, Mr. Pellin, and four privates, two women and three children. For Glenelg.—Mr. J. Graves.

AN hermetically sealed bottle was found by a Malay at Qualla Kangkong on the Coast of Quedah. It contained sand with a paper in German, a translation of which we append. It must have drifted a direct distance of over 2,500 miles, after it was thrown overboard 60 miles N. E. of Keeling or about 95 miles from Adam. The bottle was dropped overboard at I P. M.—February 1875 in Lat. 13° 28' 48" North. Long. 56° 19' 36" East of Greenwich by the Commander on board H. I. M. Ship Elizabeth on her voyage from Singapore to Aden. The bottle is ballasted with sand. Whoever finds this paper is requested to forward it to the Imperial Admiralty at Berlin after filling up overleaf." The remainder of the document appears to have been entirely damaged and destroyed.—*Rangoon Times.*

ARRIVAL.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Assyria (s)	Boselli	Genoa, Dec 13.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vesse's.	Commanders.	Destination.
6	Tanjore (s)	Orman	Australia, &c.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	Coast and Cutch.
	Pearl (s)	Macgregor	Coast and Cutch.
	Ethiopia (s)	Atkinson	Coast and Calcutta.
	Adria (s)	Braze	Madras and Calcutta.
	Astoria	Potter	Diamond Island.
	Zelie	Stitch	Diamond Island.
	I G S Dalhousie	Elton	Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last :—

Steamer Assyria, to Genoa &c.
Ship Countess of Rothes, to United Kingdom.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
2	Almora (s)	Dickerson	Negapatam, Dec. 28.
2	Rohilla (s)	Hutchison	Demerara, Sept. 7.
3	Canara (s)	Sanders	Bombay, Dec 24.
	Lucydon	Butcher	Bombay, Dec 23.
3	Kurrachee (s)	[illegible]	Bombay, Nov 15.
	India (s)	Stour	Rio Janeiro, Oct 6.
	Alexandra	Ainscow	Liverpool, Sept 8.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.			
2	Mecca (s)	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Virginia Schlizzi (s)	[illegible]	[illegible]
	India (s)	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Lucydon	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	Kurrachee (s)	[illegible]	[illegible]
	India (s)	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Burmah (s)	[illegible]	[illegible]

PASSENGERS.

PER ROHILLA.—Dr. Allard and 480 emigrants.
PER ALMORA.—Capt. E. H. Howell, R.N.R.
PER KING CHARLEMAGNE.—Mrs. Betts and 2 children.
PER CARRY CLARK.—Mrs. Stour, 2 children and nurse.
PER CANARA.—Captain Franks.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

BY CANARA.—27th December, passed Barque Wave from Bushire to Batavia, 32 days out, off Cape Comorin. 29th December, passed Ship Hawarden Castle of Liverpool, bound North off Cannanore. 2nd January, Lady Fgidia at Sandheads. 3rd January, passed Weatherfield below Saugor, wishes to be reported.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
3	Bertha	[illegible]	Chittagong.
	Socotra (s)	[illegible]	Calcutta.
	Lady Rowlinson	[illegible]	Sonapore.
4	Maharatta	[illegible]	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.			
2	Malda (s)	[illegible]	Calcutta.
	Chychawa (s)	[illegible]	Pordicherry.
3	Helen Wallace	[illegible]	Pooree.
	Sea Gull (s)	[illegible]	Calcutta.
4	Lansdowne	[illegible]	Covelong Coast.
	Joy	[illegible]	Gopaulpore.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 6.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Childwall Hall s—100 bags lead ore, Mowjee Godoo ; 10 cases stores, Hassumally Abdoolally.
Sumatra s—1 case claret, Scorjee and Eduljee ; 25 cases brandy, Merwanjee and Co.
Union, 10 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Nemesis, 200 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM NEW YORK.

Caprera, 30 cases tobacco, Bell Brandenburg and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aristocrat s—180 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Childwall Hall s—130 cwts B Horns, Geo Lockhart and Co ; 32 bales hemp, Scorjee Jewandass ; 41 bales wool, Premjee Peroz ; 50 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee ; 73 bales wool, Bomjeevan Vrijeevjee ; 100 bales cotton, Khoobhall Hurridass and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 80 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 70 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and and Co ; 137 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Balli Brothers ; 51 bales cotton, Kessowjee Ramjee ; 90 bales wool, Bowjee Govindjee ; 16 bales wool, M Peerbhoy Goodeer ; 31 cwts crotton seed, Veerchund Hemraz.
Pollusc s—20 bales wool, Ramjee Moolchund.

FOR LONDON.

Gwalior s—3000 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 300 cwts B horns, Woomerbhoy Chindabhoy ; 33 cwts dry ginger and 4 cases fishmaws, Maneally Nuthoo ; 22 cases fishmaws Dawoodbhoy Mahamed ; 112 cwts B horns and 9 bales hides, Nanoobhoy Allawkia ; 10 bales hides, Heerjee Dharsey ; 5 bales hides, Peerbhoy Nuthoo ; 5 bales hides, Dawoodbhoy Mahomed ; 200 cwts B horns, Hasum Noormahmed ; 5 bales skins, M Peerbhoy Goodeer ; 9 bales hides and 15 cases fishmaws, Peerbhoy Damjee ; 41894 cwts rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 18 bales skins, W Nicol and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Assyria s—960 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Assyria s—220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Albert Ebenezawad, 100 bales cotton, Stearn Hobart and Co ; 600 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co.
Gwalior s—40 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Pollusc s—20 bags paper and 1 case nutmegs, Lullobhoy Moochund.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zun abesi s—85 packages red raisin, Goolamhoosein Janmahamed ; 50 packages red raisien, Fazel Mamed Dama ; 85 cwts sandalwood K Manockjee ; 6 cwts sandalwood, S N. Tulatee ; 30 bales cotton, N J Abraham ; 2 cases cambay s'wre and 28 bales twist Ebram Noordin and Co ; 16 bales twist, Mamedbhoy Amroodin ; 10 bales twist, The A and S and W Co ; 50 bales cotton, Curriphoy Ebram ; 8 bales twist, Jairabhoy Peerbhoy ; 3 bales twist, Hajee Essac Ellias ; 5 bales twist, Sorabjee Framjee ; 2 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co ; 16 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 20 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Nour Mahamed ; 10 chests opium, Sewpersad Hurkesun ; 14 chests opium, Khetseedas Jakeram ; 16 chests opium, E J Abraham ; 59 packages red raisin, Ebram Fuckeer Mahamed ; 8 cases fishmaws and 11 cases sharkfins, Rajun Azeo ; 200 baskets onions, Hussen Sall ; 3 chests opium, Merwanjee Manockjee and Co ; 15 bales cotton, S N Talatee ; 100 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 330 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co ; 4 chests opium, F N Footwalla ; 10 chests opium, 8 and D B Futtakia ; 2 chests opium, Hajaremull Goormookroy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Zambesi s—17 chests opium, Hummuntram Hurdewdass ; 26 chests opium, E J Abraham ; 893 chests opium E D Sassoon ; 34 chests opium, Sewperad Hurkeesun ; 161 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 25 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 5th January 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	29·867
Temperature of the Air	74·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·4
Dew Point	63·7
Relative humidity of Air	·697
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=0)	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)	67·1
General Direction of wind	N, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	219.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 6.

Fraser, Lieut, Bengal 92nd Highlanders, on leave from Ahmednd.
Dyke, Capt, Bombay Staff, on duty, from Surat.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 6.

Haig, Major, Bombay R E, on duty, to Guzerat.
Maughan, Major Genl, Bengal R E, on duty to Lahore.
Price Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to Sholapore.
Nicolas, Capt. Bombay R A, from leave, to Kirkee.
Merriman 8t Col, Bombay R E, on duty to Deesan.
Dyke, Capt. Bombay Staff on duty to Malligaum.
Gibbs, Lieut, Bombay 83rd Regt, from leave to Kurrachee.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 6th January 1877.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that a transfer of Batteries has been sanctioned between Lt A F Makellar, C Baty 9th Bgde, and H O Piers, E Baty 9th Bgde, R A.

Maj J C D Money, R C, is removed from the appointment of Wing Officer, 26th Regt N I.

Maj Money, is placed on general duty, Ahmedabad.

Capt E Thornton, S C, is placed on general duty, Sattara.

The undermentioned have received the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard (with honours) :—

4 h Bgde R A—M j W Carey Lt W A Plant and Corporal S Owen.

The following order is confirmed :—

20 h Regt N I—Regimental order, dated 23rd Dec 1876 directing Capt Lec mere, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his duties, vice C pt Iredell, promoted.

Addendum—The words "in addition to his own duties" are to be added to G O C, 27th ult, mo.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Medical certificate—Col R C Palmer, 19th Regt from 29th Dec 1876 to 7th Jan 1877, to Bombay, on medical certificate.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(WITH SUPPLEMENT

Containing complete account of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi.)

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing :—
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English Commercial Letter.

THE First Number of the New Series of the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, *four annas*, the *Summary* is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for a mere sixpence ! The fact is almost beyond belief, by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well arranged and judiciously-selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen ; and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother-country well informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Sindian.*

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12 RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

WEATHERDON—January 2nd, at Jumalpore, the wife of E. Weatherdon, Esq., E. I. Railway, of a son.

DEATH.

BELTHASER—January 1st, at Calcutta, after a painful illness, of eleven months, Ellinor Eliza, the beloved wife of M. Belthaser, Esq., aged 20 years, 11 months, and 21 days.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS

S. G. A.—You have entirely misunderstood o ucor. respondent's letter and have misrepresented his motives, and by substituting insinuations for criticism you have lost your claim to be listened to.

A DRAM.—Your letter apparently contains a number of personalities in the form of a dream ; and has therefore, no public interest.

M. S. G.—Your account of the proceedings at Breach on the 1st of January has come too late, as we published a long report on Thursday last of all that was done at Broach on that day.

A CANDIDATE.—The address which you sent to the Collector is a private matter only.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1877.

WE see it stated in a Madras paper that a result of the Duke of Buckingham's tour to the north of Madras will be the location of a native infantry regiment at the rotting and rotted town of Masulipatam. Assuming this intelligence to be correct, we may say that it leads to a new policy altogether about the uses and the employment of the Native Army. For some years past the tendency of Indian Governors and Indian Commanders-in-Chief has been in favour of abolishing what may be called out posts for the Native Army, upon the grounds that native troops are never likely to be so efficient and serviceable as when brigaded with European regiments and with Artillery. The Duke of Buckingham's action would appear to assume that the brigade notion is one of no value, and by the revival of what are called "single stations," or military outposts at such places as Masulipatam His Grace seems to [illegible] a very practical protest against it. The [illegible] of whether the Native Army of India [illegible] act as a kind of military police at out-[illegible], or as regular troops in divisional commands, is one of the very greatest importance, and we are glad that the opportunity is here given us to say a few words upon either side of the question. It, in truth, embraces the very first principle of native military organisation for there is all the difference in the world between a military police and regular troops, as the latter term is generally understood. All the discussion about the efficiency or otherwise of the Native Army is commonly based upon the ground that the Native Army is a regular army with regular duties to fulfil ; but if we abandon this position, and allow that its duties are primarily those of a civil character, such as fall to the lot of a police force in other countries, then it is quite idle to talk of reorganization or reform in connection with it. An army scattered all about the country in little towns and localities ceases, in fact, to be an army according to the modern acceptance of the word, and it would be more proper to call it a constabulary force than a first line or even a second line of defence for India. The question is a vexed one, we know : it has been argued out on both sides often enough. One statesman is in favour of relegating the Native Army to a very secondary position with reference to that held by the British line, and another believes that our best security in India is promoted by leveling up the Native Army as far as possible to the standard of the British garrison of the country. One man would make the Native Army a local force, another an Imperial one ; this statesman would send it abroad, that one would keep it at home. When military doctors disagree, who shall decide ? but this is at least certain that in public interests it would be highly desirable that the matter was decided one way or the other for ever. We believe that there is a very strong opinion gaining ground, both here and in England, that a Native Army, in the strict sense of the word, may be dispensed with except in the north of India, where something of the sort is a necessity. If this is the case, it follows that there can be no reorganization of the army as it is. According to Lord Napier, it is good enough for its purposes now, and in some sort it is. There is little doubt but that if broken into detachments for purpose duties it is quite capable of quelling any internal disturbances which might possibly arise in the Empire, but it by no means follows that a military force fit for this kind of duty is fit for employment against a disciplined enemy either at home or abroad, and there must manifestly be a great risk in employing it against any such. However, there are duties which still belong to the Native Armies not as yet quite obsolete ; as, for instance, the foreign service at Aden assigned to Bombay troops and that of Burma accorded the Madras Native Army, and until these duties are taken away from the sepoys in question altogether, it is pretty evident that *a portion* at least of both armies must be kept up to what we should call a very high standard of military efficiency. But this can never be realised while the Native Army is left without a proper complement of European officers, or only with those native officers who cannot be entrusted with a duty of such trifling responsibility as the supervision of their own companies at musketry practice.

The truth appears to be that there is no decision to be arrived at on the subject—no decision whether it is advisable to render the Native Army a regular army, or only a very irregular one. Opinions have swayed backwards and forwards during the last twenty years on this important matter, and they are still swaying now as ever without result. If there was a decision arrived at either way, the Native Army would either now be fully officered and constantly manœuvred with the European troops of the large garrisons of the country, or it would be broken into detachments and made, under its own native officers most probably, to take the place of the police throughout the country. The half measure of requiring it at one moment to act as police in single stations and at another as military in brigade with British troops is never likely to prove satisfactory, because the two duties are incompatible, and demand different organizations for their proper fulfilment. The popular impression is, that the country could do without a number of regiments of the Native Army, officered and organised for police purposes, rather than military ones, and so it probably could so far as Indian home service is concerned, were the balance of troops levelled up as near as possible to the British model. But India is never safe from a call for troops for foreign service, and it is clear that so long as China is China, and Burma Burma, there can never be any certainty of Indian native troops not being required for service there. A Native Army of a certain strength and of the most approved pattern is almost, if not quite a necessity of the situation, but it may be doubted whether the chances of India ever enjoying such an army will be promoted by a return to a policy long supposed to be exploded—that of quartering native regiments in little stations all about the country. We thought that the broad and bold views of such men as Sir Charles Napier, Lord Clyde, and Sir William Mansfield had put this policy out of date for ever. The first happy thought was to locate *corps d'armee*, both for exercise and strength, in certain strategical centres of Hindustan ; and it is probably the best military idea that has originated in India for a long time. Lord Napier's modification of it—camps of exercise—is nothing so valuable as the original scheme ; still, Lord Napier, like many other distinguished Generals, was much opposed to the old and, in many ways, faulty system of scattering the Native Army in regiments about the country in a fashion which disjointed it and destroyed its unity.

There is this much, though, to be said for the system which we are told the Duke of Buckingham desires to revive in the Madras Presidency, that it is a very easy way of disposing of the Native Army without more trouble or organization or expense. The sepoys under their native officers would make an admirable military police, and the Colonels who abound in the Native Army could be quite as usefully employed as District Superintendents as in performing regimental subaltern duties unbefitting their army rank and length of service. As the alternative of a regular Native Army, the constabulary idea recommends itself to every one ; the only danger is that a war in China or Egypt may demand troops more *au fait* with the science of modern warfare than those who have been vegetating in the holes and corners of the Empire. Probably, indeed, a great war would put Sir Charles Napier's *corps d'armee* idea in practice at once, for it is the only one that we know of which provides *ready made*, so to say, a complete force formidable in numbers and provided with all its carriage equipment and commissariat at a day's notice for any service that might turn up either in or out of India. Scattered regiments could never be assembled or made to work together in the same time or way, and the consideration is one of supreme importance when England is busy with preparations for a great war which she feels is pretty sure to come sooner or latter. Of course, the location of a regiment of native infantry at Masulipatam is in itself a matter of little interest ; it is the principle which it involves that needs notice, and that policy of scattering troops, and of weakening them accordingly is, we think, a bad one, unless, indeed, we are prepared to go without a Native Army altogether, or consider the one we have got as simply a constabulary.

THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY'S SPEECH AT DELHI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JAN 4.

THE strong distaste of the Europeans in Camp for the Viceroy's policy of flattering the self-love of our Aryan brother has shown itself in the general and hearty approbation given to Sir Philip Wodehouse's speech at the Government House dinner on Tuesday night. I daresay Sir Philip himself will be annoyed at being supposed to have put himself forward as the champion of an antagonistic policy to that of Lord Lytton. He simply spoke out his honest sentiments in plain language ; but what he said has been eagerly seized upon as an authoritative protest against the transfer of the administration of India from English to native hands. Even the apparently innocent remark that His Excellency hoped Lord Lytton would never have cause to look back with regret on what he had done on Monday last has had an ironical point put to it, and is interpreted to mean that Sir Philip himself thinks the Government of India has gone much too far in its well-intended efforts to propitiate the natives. Men's minds here are in fact, in a state of exasperation which makes them glad to get any stone to throw at the Viceroy who has, they think, lowered the prestige of Englishmen in India. I heard of an incident the other evening which shows to what an extent the long-restrained insolence of Native Chiefs and their retainers has now broken bounds. A Lieutenant, Governor was returning to his Camp at night in his State carriage drawn by four horses, when the Nizam's equipage, going in the same direction, came up at full speed, and one of the Nizam's sowars struck the leading horse of the Lieutenant-Governor's carriage with the flat of his sabre, and forced the postillons to drive to one side of the road. His Highness had passed by. I am told, too, that Political Officers in attendance on Native Princes have on some occasions received orders to go with their charges to Government House but not to enter the Viceregal presence unless specially invited. Among the military again—and many Civilians share the feeling—much annoyance is felt at the neglect of the Viceroy to make some distinct mention in the proceedings of this week of the splendid feat of arms—the most memorable perhaps in English history—by which Delhi was won in 1857, and the establishment of the Indian Empire in 1877 made possible. In future years the English pilgrim will visit this spot, not to see the site of the amphitheatre in which the Empire was proclaimed, but to look with reverential gaze at the Cashmere Gate and breach and the grave, with its touchingly simple inscription, of John Nicholson, but for whose strong will and arm the Mogul would still be reigning at Delhi. Should there not have been some fitting acknowledgment made by the Proclaimers of the Empire of the heroic deeds of those men who were its founders ? I know that in the Viceregal Address the services of the Army are acknowledged in general terms, but a special tribute might appropriately have been paid to the memory of that little army of Europeans and natives which besieged and took Delhi. I have not mentioned all the bounded across the floor to greet him, exclaiming, "Ah ! I did not see my friend." But the action and speech seemed so perfectly natural that I cannot find fault with it. All the gifts to-day, the swords, the Viceroy's photographs, and the books, were from Lord Lytton himself, not from the Queen. Cashmere and others gave miniatures of themselves in exchange, and the rest promised to send photographs. The swords were of great value, and the Viceroy, whose generosity knows no limit, had evidently gone to great expense to do the thing well.

The cost of the Imperial Assemblage is not likely to exceed £100,000. About £10,000 was spent in England, chiefly on standards and med

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

IMPORTANT OFFICIAL MOVEMENTS.

ALLAHABAD, 7TH JAN.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ashley Eden took charge of the Government of Bengal to-day and proceeded to Calcutta.

Sir Richard Temple leaves Allahabad by to-night's mail train for Bellary. The Duke of Buckingham passed through to-day.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ALLAHABAD, 7TH JAN.

Sir Richard Temple leaves here for Madras to-night. H. H. the Nizam arrives to-morrow and leaves on Tuesday for Jabbulpore. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces passes through here for Nagpore to-night.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

A LOAN OF THE SERVICES OF A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL TO THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.

CALCUTTA, 6TH JAN.

The services of Mr. G. Fitzgerald, Deputy Comptroller General of Accounts to the Supreme Government, has been lent to the Egyptian Government to assist in the reorganization of the Egyptian accounts under Mr. Goschen's scheme.

PAPER CURRENCY FOR TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 5TH JAN.

The Porte has ordered the issue of seven millions of paper money.

TURKEY AND ROUMANIA.

BUCHAREST, 5TH JAN.

Prince Charles has protested against the articles of the new Turkish Constitution assuming that Roumania is part of the Turkish Empire.

RUSSIAN EXPLORATIONS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, 5TH JAN.

A Russian exploring expedition has been fitted out, and is now proceeding to Toksoum, where it will meet Yakoob Beg.

H. M. TROOPSHIP SERAPIS.

ALEXANDRIA, 5TH JAN.

H. M. s. s. Serapis, troopship, has passed through the Suez Canal, homeward bound.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 5TH JAN.

The Bombay Mails of the 11th ultimo, *via* Brindisi, were delivered in London on the 3rd instant.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 5TH JAN, NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	91,000	bales.
Do. Amount forwarded	9,000	do.
Do. Week's Sales of Surats	18,000	do.
Do. Amount forwarded	1,000	do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton ..	115,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	3,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	571,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	69,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London ..	41,000	do.

LONDON, 5TH JAN.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been very firm.

Fair Dhollera ..... 5 7/16d.

In the Manchester Market there has been a good enquiry, but business checked by higher prices being asked.

7lbs.	Shirtings	6s. 9d.
8½lbs.	do.	8s.
40s. Mule Twist		0 11½d.
3 per cent. Consols for account		94¼.
5 per cent. French Rente 1872		106½.

The sum of £150,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Germany.

Arrival.—Seine.

THE IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE AT DELHI.

OUR *Overland Summary* to-day contains all the letters from our special correspondents that have been published during last week and this morning; these letters and special telegrams form a very full, complete and interesting account of all that was to be seen in the Imperial Camp or that took place there, and they form the only history of the Imperial Assemblage worthy of the name that has as yet been published in India. We have in the length and interest of our special telegrams, and the excellent letters from our special correspondents, greatly distanced all our contemporaries, nor can any one of them come up with us now. If six annas, the price of one copy including postage to England, be sent us, with the address in England clearly written, we will despatch the *Summary* by the outgoing mail steamer; the price of one copy including postage in India is four annas.

OUR special correspondent, who described his visit to the Khan of Khelat's camp, says that many of the jokes which have been circulated about the Khan and his Sirdars are only *ben trovato*, and should be taken with a pinch of salt. He says, however, there can be no doubt that the Khan and his men are about the most uncouth personages that could have been taught dancing by Lord Lytton at the Imperial Camp. When he saw the Khan the other day, he was accompanied by two brother journalists; and thinking to open an instructive conversation with His Highness after the Khan had asked him if he was *acchha* and he had asked the Khan if *he* was *acchha*, he pointed to his companions and said, in the best Hindoostanee he could muster for the occasion, "Khan Sahib, sub khubber walla hi"—meaning to intimate that they were all newspaper men. Instead, however, of the Khan smiling, he instantly assumed a look of great ferocity, his prominent eyes dilating to their uttermost; while his faithful Sirdars, seeing that their Chief was ill at ease, touched their swords in a very portentous kind of way. Of course, the interviewers could not make out what it was all about; and they were relieved when they heard the Khan, after he had had an explanation from their guide about what a khubber-walla was, grunt a satisfied *acchha*. When they returned to their Camp and were telling the incident to a friend who was well up in the language, he told them the meaning of the tumult that raged in the breasts of the hot-tempered and long-sworded gentlemen from Khelat. "Why," he said, "the Khan does not know what a khubber walla is, and very probably be never saw a newspaper in his life; but he knows what *kabra* (a grave) is well enough, and when you said you were khubber-wallas he thought you meant you were a lot of grave diggers! Considering that the Khan had just arrived in Camp, your abrupt information was apt to be startling. He very probably thought that the Government of India had led him into a trap, and that you had been delegated by the Viceroy to terminate his career there and then. I think you made a narrow escape." When the special correspondents heard this, they thought so too, and came to the conclusion that a slight misunderstanding with the Khan of Khelat may turn out to be no joke. This story, at all events, is a true one.

THE Bank of Madras has declared a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum for the half year ended 31st December 1876.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their weekly meeting on Thursday, made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount.

THE *Mirror* notices the interesting and suggestive fact, remarks the *Statesman*, that a young native Christian lady competed among the candidates at the recent entrance examination of the University, and passed in the second division. She acquitted herself most creditably, says our contemporary, in English, Persian, geography and history, but was slightly deficient in mathematics, for which the examiners justly made a reasonable allowance. We ought to state that the young lady's name is Chandramukhi Bose, and that she was educated in the Dehra Mission girls' school.

IT has been reported that several regiments both at Peshawur and Rawul Pindee, have been warned for approaching Field Service. Among these we may name, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, the 4th Hussars, the 12th Bengal Cavalry, the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, the 21st Native Infantry and the 5th Goorkhas. Several batteries of artillery have also, it is said, received a similar warning. The Ordnance and Commissariat Departments are also showing very unwonted symptoms of activity, and military expectations are excited in a very natural and considerable degree.

THE following account of the murder of a wife by her husband is taken from the *Pioneer*. It is related in a letter dated Mhow, 2nd January:—"Yesterday a murder was committed in the married quarters of the 3rd Hussars here. It appears that Trooper Chillock of that corps, a good steady old soldier, employed in the Government Bakery, quarrelled with his wife on his return home in the day, and in the heat of passion he took up his carbine, and blew out her brains. He gave himself up to the corporal of the guard, and will be made over to the civil power for trial. He had been married nineteen years, and has a family, and was the last man in the regiment who would have been thought capable of committing such a crime."

MR. GERALD FITZGERALD, Deputy Comptroller-General in the Financial Department of the Government of India, has been selected, at the instance, the *Pioneer* understands, of Mr. W. G. Romaine, late Judge Advocate-General of India, to be Deputy Comptroller-General of the Finance of Egypt. Mr. Fitzgerald, after eight years' experience of the War Office in England, where he attained to the responsible position of Estimate and Parliamentary clerk, came to India in 1863 with the finance reorganization commission. He served in this commission for five years, and was then, in 1868, permanently transferred to the Indian establishment. Thus his English and Indian training peculiarly qualify him for the laborious and complicated task of aiding in the reorganization of Egyptian finance, and for this duty the Indian Government have agreed the loan, which will probably be permanent, of Mr. Fitzgerald's service, Mr. Fitzgerald has such a high and well-earned social reputation that one is apt to forget that he is an official of great ability, tact and intelligence,—qualities which have been recognised and rewarded in India and are now made patent by his honourable transfer to Egypt.

THE following statement is made by the *Rangoon Times*:—"It is in contemplation to lay down a telegraph cable from Rangoon to Elephant Point, and thence down to Coast to Singapore, where it will join the China Cable The Company who carry on the telegraphic communication between China, the Straits, and the continent of India, have deputed one of their officers to report upon the practicability of continuing the line from the Straits to Rangoon; and the Deputy Master Attendant, Rangoon, who was consulted on the matter, condemned the positions chosen by the Company as likely to be a source of loss to them, from the possibility of the line being thrown out of gear by ships anchoring in their vicinity. New positions have, therefore, been selected, and there is every likelihood of there being direct telegraphic communication with the Straits before many months are past. The importance of the line cannot be too highly estimated. The trade between Burma, China, and the Straits, though mostly in the hands of Chinese merchants, is by no means inconsiderable."

A CONTEMPORARY says:—"The Proclamation Durbar in Calcutta was held on the Maidan, where a special stand had been erected to accommodate 4,260 persons. There was a good attendance of European ladies and gentlemen, and the native population also turned out in large numbers. In front of the stand, at a distance of three or four hundred yards, 3,000 troops were drawn up in line under the command of Brigadier General Ross, C.B. At twelve o'clock Mr. Buckland rose from his seat on the dais, and instructed Mr. Titheridge (a member of a theatrical company on a visit to Calcutta) to read the Proclamation. This the actor did, many people present being exceedingly surprised that Mr. Buckland had deemed it inadvisable to read it himself. The Proclamation having been read in English, after a flourish of trumpets the Hon'ble Kristo Das Pal read it a second time in Bengalee, and it was read for the third time in Hindustanee by Moulvie Mahomed Ahmed. The troops fired a *feu de joie*, and the batteries on the ground commenced a salute of 101 guns, which was shared in by the guns on the ramparts of Fort William and the Siamese man-of-war on the river. Mr. Buckland then delivered a short address, and afterwards presented certificates of honour to certain native gentlemen. A march past of the troops brought the ceremonies to a conclusion. All the ships in the river were dressed with bunting and at night there was a display of fireworks."

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. AVOCA, Captain E. G. Stead, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON—Lieut Creasy.

FOR BRINDISI.

The Revd Donaldson Rose — Count Alexander du Monale.
Mr C. Gordon

FOR VENICE.

Mr C E Benn — Mrs Boulnois
Col H W Gulliver — Mr Augustus Walfen

LIVE AND LEARN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The longer we live the more, or perhaps, the less we learn; for "Victoria, India;" which the *Times of India* tells us the initials "V. I." stand for, is certainly less than "Victoria Imperatrix," for which, in our ignorance, we have hitherto always thought they stood.

Again, it is something new to read in the description of a ceremony, the history of the component parts of it In the *Times of India's* description of the Imperial Assemblage, we are treated to nearly four columns of the history of the regiments which happened to be present, dating from 1701. This is very tedious padding for readers. Why did not your contemporary tell us the history of the elephants and camels, and especially of the Rajas who were there?

Is it thus the *Times of India* "unpacks its heart with curses" as it writes columns of descriptions which, it is certain, no one will read; because it has been lured away from its "usual channels of information" and is not happy.

Jan. 5. TEMPORA MUTANTUR.

PROCLAMATION DAY IN THE MOFUSSIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOSAWUL, 5TH JAN.

In the evening of New Year's day on my return to Burhampore, I heard that Mr. J.F. Beaddy, the Assistan Commissioner, read the Proclamation in Hindustanee standing on his chair on the temporary built platform (whilst the others remained seated) under a canopy in the Shahbazaar Street, opposite to the house of Mr Amrootrao Haibutrao, the Tahsildar. The street was very narrow and was not suitable for holding such a Darbar. The place was deco rated with flowers and shrubs and brilliant mottos "God bless the Empress of India," &c., and was lighted by numerous argand lamps and glasses. Distributions of *attar, pan sooparee* and garlands of flowers terminated the proceedings of the Imperial Proclamation. All the streets, roads and high-gates, in fact the whole of the native town was illuminated with oil *buttie*s. A grand display of the famous pyrotechnist of Burhampore took place in the Chowtahsaar at a little after 10 o'clock, and a score of dancing girls kept up their dance at the place of Durbar till a late hour of the night, and were attended by hundreds of visitors and spectators. The arrangements of the police made on the occasion by Mr. Nathay Khan, the inspector, were excellent. The giving of cloths and copper coins to the poor people took place on the following morning, and a treat of sweetmeats was given to all the juveniles of the city under the direct superintendence of Mr. Bulwunt Sing, the chief of the Police at Burhampore.

On the Proclamation Day at this station Captains Maurice and Swarbrick, commandants of the E. and F. companies respectively, paraded the men of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps on the general parade ground precisely at 12 noon in honour of Her Imperial Majesty's assuming the new title of the Empress of India (*Kaiser-i-Hind*). The companies fired a *feu-de-joie* followed by three loud and hearty cheers. An excellent dinner was given by the officers to the members of the corps on the night of the 1 t instant, where the healths of the Empress of India was drunk and the healths of the Commander-in-Chief and he Colonel commandant of the corps were also drunk, and a successful ball took place in the general office, which was tastefully decorated by Messrs. A. C. Mutton and A. Abbott for the occasion.

THE DELHI ASSEMBLAGE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

PRESS CAMP, DELHI, 2ND JANUARY.

THE great day of the proclamation having come and gone, the beginning of the end has arrived, and the exodus from Camp has commenced. This morning a great many tents which were occupied yesterday, and which have been inhabited for a week or a fortnight past, are deserted, but still a very large number of people remain, and there will be no lack of attendance at the different *tamashas* that remain to be held before the actual close of the Assemblage with the departure of the Viceroy on the 5th. To-day the races commenced; to-morrow athletic sports will be held; on Thursday we shall have races again, and the illuminations and firework display at night; and on Friday forenoon the grand review will take place.

During the proclamation ceremony yesterday, an incident occurred which very few people understood at the time, but which has since been officially explained as follows. Everybody noticed that at the conclusion of the Viceroy's speech —which no one could hear, but copies of which in English and Urdu had been distributed beforehand—and after the cheers of the troops, the group of officers assembled on the dais were about to retire, when they were re called, and His Excellency advanced again to the front and stood for several minutes in an attentive attitude. People generally stood up and uncovered with the idea that a part of the ceremony not included in the programme was being performed, and that the Metropolitan was offering prayer and invoking a blessing on the occasion and its object; but the real fact of the case was that the Chiefs and Native Princes were offering to the Viceroy, as the representative of Her Majesty the Queen, their congratulations on her assumption of the new title, and hopes for the continued and increased prosperity of her reign. The Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior rose first, and spoke out as follows:—"*Shah-in Shah Padshah* (Monarch of Monarchs), be happy. The Princes of India bless you and pray that your sovereignty and power may remain steadfast for ever." Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal echoed the sentiments of the Gwalior Chieftain. His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, Prime Minister of Hyderabad, rose also on behalf of the young Nizam, and said —"I am desired by His Highness the Nizam to request your Excellency to convey to Her Majesty, on the part of himself and the Chiefs of India, the expression of their hearty congratulation upon her assumption of the title of Empress of India, and to assure her that they pray for her long life, and for the enduring prosperity of her Empire, both in India and England." The Maharajah of Jeypore, on behalf of the Rajputana Chiefs, desired that a telegram might be sent to the Queen, offering their dutiful and loyal congratulations to Her Majesty on her assumption of the Imperial title. Several others of the leading Princes attempted to speak, but were unable to make themselves heard, so they contented themselves with confiding their sentiments to the Political Officer, the Resident at their Courts, for transmission to the Viceroy, and through him to the Queen. The Maharajah of Cashmere expressed to the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, who was sitting near him, his great satisfaction at the tenor of the Viceroy's speech, adding that the day would never be forgotten by him or his children, but that it would ever be regarded as an auspicious one, and added that the shadow of Her Majesty's gracious Empire would be his chief protection.

You have of course already received copies of the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, containing a complete list of the honours and awards granted by Her Majesty the Queen and bestowed during the Assemblage, which includes the names of two well-known Bombay gentlemen as having been appointed Companions of the most exalted Order of the Star of India, viz.:—The Honourable Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayen Mandlik, one of the members of the Bombay Legislative Council, and Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Chairman of your Municipal Corporation. The additional title conferred on the Gaekwar of Baroda is, properly rendered, "Farzand-i khas-i-Daulat i-Inglishia;" and that of the Maharajah of Gwalior, "Hisam-us-Sultanat;" and that of the Maharajah of Cashmere, "Indar Mahindar Bahadur Sepai-i-Saltanat." Several native gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency have been honoured as follows:—The title of Rao Bahadur has been granted as a personal distinction to Daji Nilkant Nigarkar, Professor, Engineering College, Bombay; Gokalji Jhala, Joonagurh; Jugjeevandas Kushaldas, Deputy Collector, Surat; Rao Saheb Hari Narayen, Police Inspector, Ahmednuggur; Keshorao Bhasker, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Kattywar; Maksjee Dhanjee, late Karbhari Dramgdra State; Premabhoy Hemabhoy, Ahmedabad; Shivram Pandoorang, Bombay; Venayek Rao Janardan Kirtane, Naib Dewan of Baroda; Veheridas Ajeebhoy, Desai of Neriad; Wasodeo Bapujee, Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., Bombay; and Harichund Yoduji, Head Clerk, Presidency Pay Office, Bombay; the title of Khan Bahadur has been conferred on Jamseljee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, Master-builder, Bombay Dockyard; Bomanjee Sorabjee, Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., Bombay; Muncherjee Cowasjee, Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., Bombay; Kazi Mir Jalaludin, Bombay; Nusserwanjee Curseejee, Ahmednuggur; Pestonjee Jehangir, Settlement Commissioner, Baroda; Rustomjee Sorabjee, Broach; and Jemadar Saleh Hindi, Joonagurh. The total number of prisoners that have been set at liberty amounts to 15,988, viz.:—15,317 released by Local Governments and Administrations; 434 at Port Blair; and 237 at the Straits and elsewhere.

THE RACES.

The races to day were a great success, except that a dispute unfortunately arose about one race, and the horse that came in first was disqualified for not keeping the course. The race was a steeplechase, and there appeared to be some misunderstanding as to which was or was not the proper course, half the horses taking one line, and the other half another and considerably shorter one. The horse disqualified was Touchstone, and his rider was Mr. Elliott, his owner, a gentleman well known in sporting circles in Bombay. The Viceroy and Lady Lytton, besides a large number of the distinguished European visitors to the Camp, and many of the Native Princes and Chiefs were present throughout the afternoon. Among the Chiefs were the Nizam, the Gaekwar of Baroda, the Maharajah of Mysore, Scindia, Holkar, and the Maharajah of Cashmere. There were two accidents in the steeplechases, and one rider, a military officer named Atkinson, was stunned and was at first reported to be dead. On examination, however, he was found to be simply insensible, and after a short time he revived, and left the course with no worse injury than a severe shaking. There were six races on the card for the day, the first of which was—

THE TRIAL STAKES of Rs. 80 each with Rs. 800 added for English, Colonial, and Country-bred horses. English and Colonial to carry 10st. 7lbs. Country-bred 7st. 7lbs. The winner to be sold by auction immediately after the race for Rs. 1,500. Any surplus to be divided between the owner of the second horse and the fund. If entered to be sold for Rs. 1,200, allowed 5lbs.; if for Rs. 1,000, 10lbs.—1 mile.

	Rs.	st.	lbs.	
Capt. Bullen's ..... b w m Octoroon				1
Mr. Maitland's ..... ch w g Fireman	1,000	10	4	2
Mr. Milton's ..... br w g Royal (late Maharajah)	1,500	10	4	3
Mr. Park's ..... b w g Wizard	1,000	9	8	0
Col. Hand's ..... ch w g Viking	1,000	9	8	0

Octoroon, ridden by Mr. Elliott, won, Fireman being second, and Royal third. The winner sold for Rs. 1,600.

THE RAILWAY PLATE of Rs. 500, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 each for all horses 14 hds. 2 in. and under. 14 hds. to carry 11st. 4lbs., and 3lbs. added or allowed for every half inch over or under. Colonials 3lbs. extra. Country-breds allowed 7lbs. The winner of any steeplechase value Rs. 300, 4lbs. of two such or of one value Rs. 500, 7lbs., of three such or of steeplechases value collectively Rs. 1,200, 10lbs. extra. Penalties and allowances accumulative. 2 miles over S. C. Course. The starters were—

	st.	lbs.	
Capt. Humfrey's ..... gr a h ..... Jack	14	1	1
Commodore	...	...	2
Mr. Park's ..... ch a h ..... Gold Dust	14	0	3
Capt. Hillyard's ..... gr e b p ..... Tradesman II	13	3	0
Mr. Gonesle's	14	2	0

Jack, ridden by his owner, had it all his own way throughout and came in an easy winner by several lengths. Commodore was second, and Gold Dust third, a long way behind. Dart's rider fell at the wall jump, but was not hurt.

THE EMPRESS' VASE, with Rs. 2,000 in specie, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 200 each, for all horses C. T. C. weight for age and class. The winner of the Prince of Wales' Cup at Calcutta in 1876, the Viceroy's Cup or that given by the Governor of Madras or Bombay in any season to carry 160lbs., of two such Cups 14lbs., of three or more 21bs. extra. The winner of any race value Rs. 1,500, or the equivalent thereof, handicaps included, in any country, to carry 7lbs.; of one value Rs. 2,000, 10lbs. or of one value Rs. 3,000, 24lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 3lbs. and three quarters of a mile.

	st.	lbs.	
His Highness the Maharajah of Jaipur's ch c ..... Crown Prince	4 year	8	5 ... 1
Mr. J. Wardle's ..... b w g ..... Fr sperity	5 years	8	5 ... 2
Mr. Downdle's ..... b w r ..... Exeter	aged	11	0 ... 3
Mr. John's ..... bk w m ..... Fieldfair	aged	10	3 ... 0

This was the great race of the day, and before starting the horses were taken into the enclosure in front of the Viceregal stand to be inspected and admired. The four horses got away well together, but Fieldfair was soon left in the rear. The other three kept almost in line for some distance. Prosperity gradually dropped a little behind, but Exeter and Crown Prince raced on almost neck and neck, Exeter generally a little in front. He was about a head before Crown Prince on passing the grand stand the first round. The same order was kept, Exeter first, Crown Prince second, and Prosperity third by a length until about three-quarters of the second round had been traversed, when Prosperity drew up to the leading pair, and the three went round the farther corner in a ruck. On coming into the straight, Crown Prince was seen in front, Prosperity second, and Exeter third, and this order was maintained to the finish, the English horse coming in a winner by two lengths.

THE UNITED SERVICE CUP.—A steeplechase of Rs. 50 each, with Rs. 1,000 in specie added; for all horses *bona-fide* and uncondi tionally the property of officers on full pay, of the Army or the Indian Civil Service, and to be ridden by the same. English horses to carry 13st., Colonials 12st. 7lbs., Country-breds 11st., Arabs 10st. Horses that have never started for a steeplechase allowed 10lbs., winners once 5lbs, twice or oftener 10lbs. extra.—3 miles.

	st.	lbs.	
Capt. Wallace's ..... br w g ..... Stanley	12	7	... 1
Capt. Lucie's ..... ch c b g ..... The Badger	10	1	... 2
Capt. Grant's ..... b w m ..... Rebecca	11	7	... 3
Mr. Anderson's ..... gr w g ..... Yamathon	11	11	... 0
Dr. Watson's ..... gr w g ..... Melrose	11	1	... 0
Mr. Elliot's ..... br w g ..... Touchstone	11	11	... 0
Capt. Davidson's ..... b w m ..... Consande	11	0	... 0

There were two accidents in this race, Yamathon and Melrose falling at the fence. Until he fell, Melrose was well in the race, having gone well to the front soon after the start, and maintained the lead for a long distance. Touchstone came in first, Stanley second, and the Badger third; but Captain Wallace lodged an objection against Touchstone for not keeping the course, and Touchstone was disqualified. There appears to have been a misunderstanding about the course to be followed, some riders having been directed one way and others another.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' STAKES of Rs. 100 each, with Rs. 1,000 added; for all Arabs, C. T. C. weight for age. The winner of any race, handicaps included, once 5 lbs; twice, or of one race to which Rs. 1,000 in Cup or Specie was added, 10lbs. three times, or of two such 14lbs. four times, or of three such 21lbs. extra. Maidens allowed, if 5 years old or under, 5lbs. if six years old or over 10lbs.—Horses that have never started allowed 3lbs. in addition to any other allowance.—One and a quarter mile.

Captain Davison's ..... c a h ..... Florican		1
Baboo Bhimy Mohun Dass ..... h a h ..... Anarchy		2
Major Crosbie's ..... c a c ..... Nonpareil		3
Mr. Brabazon's ..... c a g ..... Ace of Diamonds ...		0
The Maharaja Kishoor Singh's ..... h a m ..... Zuleika		0
General Macpherson's ..... c h c ..... Candover		0
Mr. Downall's ..... g a h ..... Ugly Buck		0

Florican made a good race of it with Anarchy, and won by a couple of lengths; Nonpareil third; Ugly Buck nowhere.

THE STEWARD'S CUP of Rs. 50 each, with Rs. 500 added for all horses 14 hands 1 inch and under, 14 hands to carry 11st.—4lbs. added or allowed for every half inch over or under; Colonials 7lbs. extra, Country-breds allowed 5lbs. Winners once 4lbs., twice or oftener 7lbs. extra. Penalties and allowances accumulative G. R. Professionals 7lbs. extra.—1 mile.

	st.	lbs.	
The Nawab of Jowraha's ..... b a h ..... Syrian			1
Mr. Milton's ..... g w m ..... Ooloo			2
Major Crosbie's ..... c s p ..... Ecclerie			3

Syrian won easily; Electric was nowhere.

VICEREGAL SPEECHES.

PROCLAMATION DAY.

At the banquet given on Monday evening to the Lieutenant Governors of Provinces and other high officials of Government, Lord Lytton, in proposing the health of the Queen of England and Empress of India, said—Your Excellencies and Gentlemen,—We assembled this morning to take part in the proclamation of an event which history will not twice recal. That event has added to the style and dignities of the British Crown the only title adequately expressive of the power which it has been reserved for our august sovereign to consolidate throughout this great continent of the Eastern world; the only title in any degree commensurate with the paramount position long occupied by Her Majesty the Queen and long recognized as Hers in the hearts of all Her Indian subjects, above the most ancient thrones of Hindustan. (Cheers.) Well, we are assembled again this evening to drink for the first time to the health of Her Majesty, not only as Queen of England, but also as Empress of India. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, when Her Majesty by Her assumption of this title, publicly recognized and solemnly accepted, not only the rights, but also the duties of the high position which Providence has made Hers, in reference to this Empire, some rather nervous politicians at Home, whose sense of political continuity was perhaps more parochial than historical, detected with alarm an innovation in that act. The discovery was less novel than the alarm which it occasioned to the discoverers. I am afraid it cannot be denied that the British Empire in India is in fact, as well as in form, an innovation. It is a great innovation, and it is perhaps the greatest innovation the world has ever witnessed. (Cheers.)

But if we may trust the proverb which affirms that Slow is Sure, this innovation is too gradual to justify alarm (cheers), for it has been going on far nearly three hundred years. (Loud cheers.) On the 30th day of December in the year 1600, Elizabeth Queen of England chartered a small company of British merchants trading to India. On the 1st day of January, 1877, the title of Victoria Queen of England has been proclaimed to the willing allegiance of the Empire in which that company has long been merged. (Loud cheers.) Therefore, if this be innovation, it is a consequence of all the series of innovations which is represented by the British Power in India (cheers), and with the completion and consummation of it, a singular destiny has associated the names of two great English Queens. (Cheers.) Now, I think if we were asked what is the meaning of this Imperial title, we might answer "*si rationem requiras circumspice.*" If you seek the meaning of it, look around you, and you will find it in the character of the Empire that title represents. (Loud cheers.) But what is the essentially political, social, and historical significance of this Empire? Well, that is a question to which, upon such an occasion as the present, it would be presumptuous to attempt an exhaustive answer; but I think that, broadly and generally speaking, we may affirm that there is one thing which above all others this British Empire in India does mean. It means this. It means that all its subjects shall live in peace with each other; that every one of them shall be free to grow rich in his own way, provided his own way be not a criminal way; that every one of them shall be free to hold and follow his own religious belief, without assailing the religious belief of other people, and to live unmolested by his neighbour. (Cheers.) At first sight, that may seem a very plain and simple polity, obviously commendable to all, and very easy to be applied. But when you come to apply it to an Empire multitudinous in its traditions, as well as in its inhabitants, almost infinite in the variety of races which populate it, and of the creeds which have shaped in it their characters, you find tha it involves administrative problems unsolved by Cæsar, unsolved by Charlemagne, unsolved by Akbar. (Cheers.) It seems a very simple thing to say that we shall keep the peace of the Empire; but if we are to keep the peace of it, we must have laws to settle quarrels which would otherwise disturb its peace; and if we are to have such laws, we must frame them into a system at once comprehensive and intelligible. Again, if we are to enforce any such system of law, we must have Judges to administer it, and a Police to carry out the orders of the Judges; and then we must have troops to protect the Judges, the Police, the people, and all concerned. Well, then, when you come to introduce this elaborate system of administration into a vast continent whose inhabitants have been, for ages, accustomed to live, more or less, in a state of chronic hostility to each other, you find practically that the work in which you are engaged is nothing less than this,—that you are modifying, unavoidably modifying, not harshly, not suddenly, but slowly, gently, and with sympathy, but still modifying, the whole collective social life and character of the population of the Empire. (Cheers.) That is the task which this British Empire has undertaken. Now, contemplating such a task, we naturally ask ourselves—what is the instrument we are to use for solving this problem, and what is the power on which we may rely to guarantee the stability of its solution? Is it the strength of our own military force? Is it the confidence of our native subjects? Is it the loyalty of our great allies, and the fidelity of our trusted feudatories? Well, to questions of that kind, I think I should be disposed to answer—"Yes" and "No." It is these: it is all these; but it is not these only. The efficiency of our military force, the fidelity of our feudatories and allies, have been nobly and conspicuously proved; and there can be no doubt that this Empire derives strength from the fact—and from the recognition of that fact—that from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, there is not a single native power in India whose Raj would not be disturbed, and probably fall into ruins, if the protection of the British Empire were suddenly withdrawn from it. (Cheers.) But this is more a consequence than a cause, and I conceive that the real strength of our Indian Empire and the permanent guarantee for the durability of that strength consist in the impartial and inflexible justice of its rule. (Cheers.) Of all the momentous social problems which the British Power in India has undertaken to deal with, there is certainly none more interesting—I doubt if there be any more important or, in its ultimate results more far reaching—than the problem which our judicial authorities are now engaged in working out. I wish to express my sympathising interest in the success of their great task, and to record my respectful recognition of the disinterestedness, the impartiality, and the patient intelligence with which they are performing and adorning it. (Cheers.) I do most seriously believe that one single act of deliberate injustice—one marked and conspicuous departure from the principles of equity which have hitherto guided our Government—one clear instance of either inability, or unwillingness, to redress a wrong whoever be the sufferer, high or humble, Native or European—I do most seriously record my conviction that this would be more discreditable, and therefore more disastrous to the British Empire in India than any Financial or Military catastrophe. (Cheers.) Well, then, I think, gentlemen, that it is the solemn affirmation, and the public recognition of this principle by the highest exponent of it, which constitute the special significance of the Imperial act which we have consummated to-day. (Cheers.) But our Proclamation of the Imperial Title implies something more. It implies that, henceforth, the honour of the British Crown, and consequently the power of the British nation, are committed to the continued maintenance and defence of this Empire. (Loud cheers.) You, no doubt, all remember the boast of Themistocles that he could change a small State into a great one. But in modern time there has sprung up a school of political philosophers, who apparently consider that the perfection of political wisdom consists in doing everything which it is possible to do, to reduce a great Empire to a small kingdom. (Cheers.) For my own part, I hope and believe that the magnificently impressive demonstration of an Imperial Power, conscious of its duties, but also confident in its rights, which it was our privilege to witness, and our lasting honour to have promoted this morning, will be a significant and sufficient intimation to the disciples of that ignoble doctrine, that Her Majesty, like Her illustrious predecessor Queen Elizabeth, "hath in the frail body of a feeble woman the heart of a great King" (enthusiastic cheers); —that she will not relinquish under any difficulty, the task in which She is engaged as regards this Empire; that She will not abandon to any enemy the great inheritance She holds in trust for her descendants. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) But, gentlemen, it is upon Her Majesty's Civil and Military Officers in this country that She must chiefly reckon for the redemption of those pledges. She can do so with pride and with certainty. For I am persuaded that in no part of its vast and varied dominions does the British Crown possess a body of public servants more competent, or more courageous; more intelligently and laboriously devoted to its interests; more deserving of the confidence, or more entitled to the gratitude, of their Sovereign. (Cheers.) As I find it my privilege this evening to address some of the most exalted representatives of that native aristocracy which the system has created and consolidated this Empire of India, I may, perhaps, be allowed to avail myself of so pleasant an occasion to express, not only to my colleagues in the Government of India and its great Presidencies and Provinces, but also to all those official servants of the Indian Government with whom I have the happiness to be acquainted, my high sense of their ability and unselfish devotion to the public interest and my deep personal gratitude for the invaluable assistance I have received from them. (Loud cheers.) Your Excellencies have attended this great ceremony at some personal inconvenience to yourselves. To fulfil that high duty, you have suspended your personal supervision and prosecution of other duties, always laborious, always important, and at this moment especially anxious. But I am convinced that the public interest of the Empire will not be inconvenienced by the result, but, on the contrary, greatly benefited. For your presence here has helped to give light to our counsels and unity to our policy. (Cheers.)

Gentlemen, I will now call upon you to fill your glasses and to join me in drinking long life, health, peace, and prosperity to our Queen and Empress.

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm, and His Excellency resumed his seat amid loud cheers.

THE BANQUET ON TUESDAY.

On Tuesday night, at the banquet given to Sir Philip Wodehouse, Lord Lytton, in proposing the health of the Governor of Bombay, said—Ladies and gentlemen,—I shall not even ask your pardon, for I am sure I do not need it, for detaining you a very few moments to join me in drinking to the health of our distinguished guest, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. (Cheers.) There are few men, ladies and gentlemen, who have rendered to the State services more varied or more continuous than those of Sir Philip Wodehouse. (Cheers.) The official career of our friend and guest had, what I think I may call in every sense of the word, a palmy commencement, because it began, I believe, among the palms of Ceylon, but the growing development of that career reversed the proverb which proclaims that "*Palmam qui meruit ferat*," because the rapidity with which His Excellency carried away the palm of merit by soon carried away his own merits from the shores of Ceylon (cheers and laughter), and transferred them, in everrising succession, to the administration of the important colonies of Honduras, Demarara, and the Cape. Sir Philip Wodehouse's Government of that great and important colony, the Cape, was so vigorous, and marked by such conspicuous ability, that the Government of the Queen gladly, and successfully secured the continuance of His Excellency's services to the State in a still wider and more conspicuous field for administrative ability. (Cheers.) It was, I believe, one of the sayings of that charming essayist, Hazlitt, that the London apprentice who did not admire the Lord Mayor's coach as the finest thing in the world was so destitute of all the feelings and sentiments proper to his condition in life that he ran a very strong chance of ending his days upon the gallows. (Laughter.) Well, there are few, if any, I suspect, in this country, who would not think that the public servant who failed to regard the Government of that great and populous Presidency of Bombay as one of the grandest prizes to which a patriotic ambition could aspire would really deserve to be hanged for his stupidity. (Laughter.) Well, ladies and gentlemen, His Excellency has been governing that great Presidency for nearly five years, and, to the regret of his many friends, he is now about to leave it for the *otium cum dignitate*—the dignified repose of a private life at home—a private life which will always be dignified and adorned by

BOMBAY.

DR. LYNN.—We hear that Dr. Lynn has been the guest of the Raja of Benares in Delhi, during the Imperial Assemblage.

THE ORIGIN OF COFFEE SHOPS AT HOME.—The letter which appeared in our columns under the signature of "Ancient Mariner," in reply to the charges brought against the Sailors' Home by the *Bombay Guardian*, has not been answered, but the *Guardian* in its last issue makes an assertion, anent working men's coffee shops at home, which should be contradicted, because it is altogether incorrect. The *Guardian* says that Moody and Sankey originated coffee shops for working men, but the idea of the working men's coffee shops did not originate with Mr. Moody; they were an accomplished fact, both in England and Ireland, before the visit of Mr. Moody and his companion to England. The "British workman's coffee shops" are so termed after the "British Workman" paper, in the columns of which their establishment was first successfully advocated. The *Bombay Guardian* claims for Moody and Sankey more than they are entitled to.

GRIEVOUS HURT BY A EUROPEAN.—On Friday last, at the Girgaum Police Court, a European, named James Price Leslie, described as an engineer, was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with causing grievous hurt to one Mulloo Lingoo by doing an act so as to endanger human life or the personal safety of others. The case is postponed for hearing to this day (Monday), pending the recovery of complainant who is laid up in hospital, the prisoner being remanded to jail. The circumstances of the case are briefly these:—It appears that on the evening previous, a buggy and horse, the property of a Mr. Kenny, a horse trainer, was standing on the New Foras Road. The accused is alleged to have struck the horse about the head, and the horse being a spirited animal, took fright and backed up against a Marwaree's shop, when accused still continued to maltreat the horse, and the horse then made a plunge and bolted opposite the road on to an open space and there fell, smashing the shafts of the buggy. The horse then broke adrift from the buggy and bolted, and before it was secured the complainant, Mulloo Lingoo, was knocked down and seriously injured about the head; a woman was also slightly injured. Lingoo, the injured man, is now lying in the J. J. Hospital under treatment.

PIRACY ON THE HIGH SEAS OFF BOMBAY.—An act of piracy, within a short distance of Bombay, is a piece of news which is likely to startle us to hear of in this year of grace 1877. Nevertheless, we have to chronicle an act of this audacious character. A pattimar, which was *en route* to Bombay from Malwan, was boarded on Friday night last by the crew of an Arab buggalow, and the passengers plundered, but to what extent we are unable as yet to say. The pirates appear to have been armed while conducting their predatory operations, for we are told, they threatened to shoot those who resisted. The matter was reported to the Commissioner of Customs on the arrival of the pattimar here, and this gentleman is in communication with the proper authorities about this rather grave and novel matter. The buggalow was presumably outward bound, and so there is little probability of the robbers being apprehended. It remains to be seen what measures will be taken to prevent a recurrence of this sort of thing.

THE JAM OF LUS BEYLA.—We understand that on Proclamation day, the Jam of Lus Beyla was ordered to leave Poona for his territories, as he was considered no longer a State prisoner.—*Poona Observer.*

THE DEATH OF A BRAHMIN SADHOO.—Ragoobs Bhingarkur, a Brahmin Sadhoo, died at his residence in Gunnesh Peit on Thursday last. About five hundred Brahmins attended his funeral, which was accompanied by country music, a thing which the Brahmins are not accustomed to do. It must be evident from this that the Sadhoo must have been an extraordinary Brahmin.—*Id.*

ARRIVALS OF MISSIONARIES.—We have much pleasure in mentioning the return to India of the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, Free Church Mission, Chindwara. They arrived on the 22nd ult., accompanied by Rev. Mr. Nordfern newly appointed to the same Mission. This Mission is specially to the Gonds. We have also the pleasure of mentioning the arrival of the Rev. C. M. Ward of the M. E. Mission, S. India Conference; of the Rev. Mr. Douglas, sent out by the Presbyterian Church of Canada, to labour in Indore; and of the Rev. Mr. Norton, of the Mission at Ellichpoor, returning from a visit to America.—*Bombay Guardian.*

A REBUKE.—The editor of the *Indu-Prakash* is evidently soothed by the attention shown him at Delhi "by the person in charge of the Press Camp." "The person in charge of the Press Camp" must be a very judicious individual, for, recognising in the great journalist the bitter opponent of the British Government, he has not only provided him with a "doubled-poled small tent, with the furniture necessary to Hindoos," but has also had the foresight to reserve for his use "a *chowrang* to bathe on, and a pan supari-box. We hope the consideration that has been shown him will induce the editor of the *Indu Prakash* to think better of English character, and to hesitate to be rabid in his writings, and to hint that all Englishmen are liars and murderers, on the strength of individual instances of misconduct.—*Indian Spectator.*

PROCLAMATION DAY IN BOMBAY.—It will be some consolation to the many sensible persons who were opposed to the gathering at Delhi that the proceedings were a splendid failure in Bombay. The *Times of India*, which never likes to say anything unpleasant if it can help, described in set phrases the great success attending the Proclamation of the Empress of India in Bombay. The *Bombay Gazette*, however, is nearer the truth when it doubts if the crowds attracted by red cloth and coloured lamps appreciated the significance or even the object of the ceremony. We ourselves were asked more than once during the day by inquisitive Hindoos and Parsees the reason of all the display and show. But the Mahomedan, who inquired of us why the Prince of Wales had returned to India after he had once travelled over the country was worse informed. But turning to the proceedings of the first of January we must say that the show was poor, incomparably poorer than what may be expected at the hands of a Government which has such ample means for display at its command. Anybody outside the Secretariat might have suggested the idea of a well-arranged and magnificent procession from Government House to the Queen's Statue. It would have passed from the most thickly populated portion of the Native Town, and would have created some enthusiasm in the languid crowds. Again the Proclamation was read in a manner which suggested nothing to the spectators round the temporary platform. Mr. Rogers ought to have been provided with a raised seat on the platform, which simple device would have enabled the honourable gentleman to obtain a more commanding view of the spectators—*Id.*

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

On Saturday last the usual weekly meeting of the members of the Town Council was held at the Municipal offices when there were present:—Capt. Henry (Chairman), Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C.S.I., Col. Hancock, Dr. Cook and Messrs. Mathew, Dosabhoy Framjee and Nowrojee Framjee, Mr. Ravenscroft; the Acting Municipal Commissioner, was also present.

The minutes of the 19th December were confirmed.

Sanction was given to the Secretary to sign cheques for refunds of Town Duties, Rates, Deposits, &c., during 1877.

Sanction was given to a transfer of Rs. 20 from section II. (Office Contingencies), Health Department Budget for 1876, to meet cost of excess over the grant for the Laboratory.

Sanction was given to the transfer of Rs. 360 from Section V., "Contingencies" (Budget 1876) grant for Vehar Water Works to meet excess on the grant for Section II. "Labour" same branch.

Sanction was asked to a contract with Mr. Hormusjee Framjee Warden for the supply of grain.

It was stated that since the contract had been sent in the price of grain had gone down, and the advisability of advertising again was considered. It was, however, eventually decided that as the tender was the lowest one, and it was only by an accident that there was no quorum at the meeting on the previous Saturday when the contract would have been sanctioned, to accept the contract.

A memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner forwarding application for a gratuity from Mr. Maynor, Inspector Health Department, who is disabled for further service, was then read, and it was decided to grant the applicant a gratuity of Rs. 240.

A memorandum by the Municipal Commissioner regarding an application from the Deputy Executive Engineer in charge for permission to employ an overseer of the Works in connection with the consanction of the New Dhobies Lines was read, and the permission requested granted.

A memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner regarding the application (referred to him by the Town Council on the 28 h November last) of Currim Abdul Shaik Esseo to be exempted from Municipal taxation in respect of his house on the Port Trust Estate was read, and it was resolved that petitioner should be informed that he is under a misapprehension in supposing that he pays municipal taxes whilst the house owners in the Port Trust are exempt. The payment of quit rent or rent of any description to the Port Trust does not relieve householders from payment of Municipal taxes, and petitioner has no ground of complaint.

The next business before the meeting was a memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner on the subject of the re-establishment in Bombay of the Contagious Diseases Act and forwarding (1) Government Resolution No. 2107 General Department, 12th July 1876, giving over to a letter from the Acting Sanitary Commissioner on the same subject and (2) letter dated 20th December 1876 from the Health officer. It was resolved to postpone the discussion in order that papers might be circulated among the members of the Council.

A letter from the Chamber of Commerce respecting Town Duties and Refunds was then read. It was resolved that further consideration be postponed, and that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to obtain a report on the subject from the Traffic Manager of Bunder.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

THE COLLISION ON THE HIGH SEAS OF THE S. S. AMBASSADOR AND THE SHIP G. F. MANSON.

THE Marine Court of Enquiry, composed of Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate of Police, as Chairman, Commander A. Symons, of the P. & O. steamship Zambesi, and Commander A. Carnell, of the ship Lady Cairns, as nautical assessors of the Court, resumed their investigation on Saturday into the circumstances connected with the collision which occurred between the American ship G. F. Manson and s.s. Ambassador on the 25th December last in lat. 15° 5' N., long. 27° 57' E., resulting in the sinking of the latter vessel and the loss of several lives.

Mr. R. V. Hearn, Government Solicitor, appeared to conduct the proceedings on behalf of Government; Mr. Rimington (of Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley) appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the Captain of the ship G. F. Manson, and Mr. Lynch (of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen,) on behalf of the Captian and owners of the s.s. Ambassador. Mr. William Carter, the chief officer of the s. s. Ambassador, was recalled and resworn when he further stated—He used his own judgment when he saw the red light in not stopping and reversing the engines.

Mathew Sweeney, a quarter-master of the steamship Ambassador, who was at the helm when the collision took place was next examined. His statements corroborated that of the chief officer in material points.

Edward Kirkham, an able seaman of the s. s. Ambassador, was next examined. His statements also corroborated those of the chief officer in material points. He was of opinion that if the helm had been ordered to be put hard a starboard at the onset when the ship's light was first seen that the steamer would probably have cleared the George F. Manson.

James Larrie, the 2nd engineer of the s. s. Ambassador was next examined. His statement was that he was on watch in the engine-room when the collision took place. He received no orders whatever as regards the engines. The shock of the collision nearly brought the steamer to a stand. The firemen on watch all rushed up on deck. Himself after opening the safety valves of the engines went on deck and assisted in getting out the boats. The steamer went down stern foremost, about 8 or 9 minutes after the collision.

William Kelly, an able seaman of the s.s. Ambassador, was next examined. His statements corroborated those of the chief officer and the other seamen in material points. He stated that he saw the 2nd and 3rd officers on deck after the collision and was of opinion that if the black boat had remained a short time longer she might have saved a few more, but the boat was manned by men who could not well handle and oar; besides the boat was leaking which kept two of the men employed all the while baling her out with their hats.

Samuel Andrews, an able seaman of the s. s. Ambassador, was next examined. His statement was similar to that given by the last witness.

Colvin Rice Humphrey deposed—I am the master of the G. F. Manson. She belongs to Bath, of the United States, ship rigged, 1,379 tons of British register. She is 14 months old. I left Bombay in ballast on the 23rd December bound to the Diamond Island. On the 25th Dec. last at 4 A.M. I was in lat. 14° 5' N. long 73° 57' E., by dead reckoning. At that time I was below in my cabin when I was called and went on deck and remained 85 minutes and then went below. I noticed there was a man on the look-out on the fore-castle and my 2nd officer was aft on the poop. After I went below I turned in again. I was below 5 or 7 minutes when the 2nd officer, Mr. Smith, reported to me he saw a ship's light on the port or weather bow and about two miles' distance. He said I used a telescope and could see her second light but very dim, probably a steamer going north. I got out of bed and commenced dressing myself. I did not make extraordinary haste in dressing. I dressed as usual. Before I completed dressing we came in collision. The second officer told me he could see bright lights, meaning white lights. The 2nd officer was the officer of the watch. He did not mention the colour of the lights then. The 2nd officer remained with me for about half a minute and then went on deck. When I went below the yards were braced sharp up on the port tack. She was then heading S. S. East and sailing on the winds I judged before I went below She was going 4 knots. The wind was light. When I came up on deck, I went to the weather side but saw nothing and then looked over the lee side and saw a long black object—a steamer. I saw no lights whatever at that time. I then went immediately on my forecastle. The steamer then was off my starboard bow. I could give no opinion as to the distance she was. I saw her move distinctly at a very good speed. I saw her go ahead about a minute and a half or two minutes. I could see she was in a crippled condition; she had a list to starboard. Before leaving the forecastle I called out "What steamer is that?" The reply I received was "Ambassador! send boats." I immediately ordered my port boat to be cleared. The steamer was going off in a circle when I left the forecastle. I went aft. I again saw the steamer when I was on my poop. I did not notice any alteration in her appearance, but only that she was emitting a large quantity of black smoke. I then went to see the boats being got out. I had my port quarter boat lowered and manned. She was ordered to pull to the steamer. The boat went off at once to the steamer. I do not recollect that I could then see the steamer Immediately after the first boat left the ship my courses were hauled up and then ordered my starboard quarter boat to be lowered. She was got out and manned with the chief officer and four men. When I first went forward on to the forecastle all my sails were aback. The starboard quarter boat put off about 10 to 15 minutes after the collision. At the time my second boat put off my attention was called to the cries of people in the water. When my port boat returned she brought 11 of the steamer's men. It was then getting daylight. After my port boat returned, she, went back, and then braced my yards round and went towards the wreck, the place where the steamer was supposed to have gone down. I took up my boat and the steamer's boat was towed astern. It was close upon 8 o'clock when I gave up the search. At that time I could not ascertain the extent or damage done to my ship. After the collision I directed my carpenter to sound the pumps. She made but very little water. I went forward and saw the condition of my ship, and then made up my mind to return to Bombay. My stem and cut-water are cut in pieces. A portion of my cut-water was only hanging by two or three bolts. My port bow badly cut and broken. I counted 28 planks cut and broken. In one place the iron plates of the steamer were sticking to the planks. In my starboard bow there were 16 planks badly cut and broken. She did not make much water then because the sea was smoothe and the wind light. When the wind freshened up to a strong breeze, which it did for a short time, she made water considerably. We found it difficult to keep her free with two pumps. I raised the ship by taking in the light sails and hauling my courses up. I then sent all the men I could spare—my own men and the steamer's men—into the hold to shift the heavy materials and ballast from forehead to aft, so as to raise her bows. I arrived in Bombay on the evening of the 28th December last.

By Mr. Limington—The second officer said he could not make out two bright lights, one of which was very indistinct. I am unable to say which the entry made in my official log book and signed by Mr. Smith and others was made the day after the collision or the day after that. After the collision I saw the 2nd officer, who informed me that after he left my cabin trust he looked at the lights through a telescope again, and could make out the brightest of the two lights to be a red one.

By Mr. Lynch—It was invariably my practice to dress and go on deck when a light was reported. I am aware there is a large sea traffic up this coast. It is quite a common thing to see a dozen lights in 20 or 30 miles when nearing a port. I always dress and go on deck when a light is reported to me. I wrote a report into Government very hastily. There is nothing about the colour of the light in it. The entry in my official log book I did not think it important. When I called out to the steamer she was well clear of us, and about half per length 200 feet from us, as near as I can judge. I heard the reply. It is stated in the log that the ship was going 7 knots at 6 o'clock on that morning. After 4 o'clock I saw no more of her. I cannot say what her speed was going. Sometimes we heave the log twice a watch; some times we do not heave it for 2 or 3 days. I swear our ship was not going 7 or 8 knots at the time of the collision. I was below only 5 or 7 minutes before the collision, and I judge from my own experience that my ship was going knots at the time of the collision.

Charles Balsliv Thomsen—I am an able seaman of the G. F. Manson, and joined her in Liverpool on last August I remember the morning of the 25th December. I was on the forecastle head at 4 o'clock that morning on the look-out. At half-past 4 o'clock I reported a light visible on the weather bow. The light was a point and a half or points off the weather bow. I could not make out its colour. I did not make out what sort of light it was that I can be sure of. I made out the green light when she stars-boarded her helm and shown her green light and came across our bow. I saw both lights at once for a few seconds and then she got in under our bows, and I was knocked down by the shock when the two vessels come into collision. I heard no orders given on board my ship before the collision. I could not tell that we struck the steamer stem on. I was knocked down and when I got up I could see the steamer's stern. She was clear of us. After looking at the steamer, and looking back at our sails, I found our sails were all aback.

By Mr. Lynch—I first took the light for a bright light. I am positive it was no green light. It appeared to me to be a very low and a very dim light. I could swear that I noticed our own lights after the collision and they were still burning clear, and I have looked at them two or three times before. I have been twenty years at sea.

By the Court—I took it to be a ship or steamer lights, but I could not make out what light or colour it was. The steamer was coming ahead on to us on the port bow when I first saw the green light, and she then crossed our bow; in doing so came in collision.

The Court adjourned here to this morning to 9-30 o'clock.

CALCUTTA AMATEUR REGATTA—1877.

THE Regatta was held on 2nd instant, and, for the first time, at Barrackpore, in front of the Park, where an excellent course was secured, free from the obstructions of which the river is full in Calcutta. The principal event was the Hooghly Challenge Cup, held since its establishment by the Calcutta Rowing Club, and, perhaps, more than usual interest was excited by the entry of a crew from the Bombay Boat Club, who had been very successful at Poona, and were looked upon as likely to continue their success in Calcutta, having for Stroke an Eton oarsman, who had rowed brilliantly at Henley and for No. 3, an Oxford University Oar of repute.

Proceedings began at 2 o'clock by the start for the above Race of the following crews:—

Bombay Boat Club.	st.	lbs.	*Calcutta Rowing Club.*	st.	lbs.
1.—M. R. Wyer	11	3	1.—H. N. Jones	12	0
2.—C. Gray	10	8	2.—T. S. Edmonds	11	8
3.—E. Gibs	13	5	3.—R. A. Lyall	13	4
Stroke—J. R. Croit	13	4	Stroke—A. A. Lyall.	12	0
Cox—J. Portman	7	4	Cox—R. C. Noble	9	4

The former boat carried a lighter crew in, but otherwise the weights of the crews were nearly equal.

On the word being given by the starter, Mr. Johnstone Smith, the crews got off evenly, but Calcutta, who occupied the outside station, almost immediately showed a lead of nearly a length, if not quite. Calcutta rowing about 36 strokes to the minute, and Bombay rather faster. After passing the mile buoy, Bombay drew up a little by increasing the rate of stroke, and approaching Calcutta, there seemed some danger of a foul, but this happily did not occur. The Calcutta stroke continuing to set a steady stroke which was well rowed out by his crew, maintained the lead; this, however, was diminished by a spurt from Mr. Croft, but again recovered. After approaching within 300 or 400 yards of the goal, another effort by Bombay brought their boat to within half a length. Calcutta, however, were equal to the occasion, and making a powerful effort as the lower end of the Flat was reached, shot ahead and landed themselves winners by about a length clear, the Bombay Stroke being apparently unequal to a further effort after the hard stern race he had rowed from the start. Bombay rowed generally in excellent form, but did not appear to be so well suited in the distance as Calcutta, who rowed strong to the finish, and on getting out of their boat were warmly congratulated by their Club fellows on their success. The sporting enterprise of the Bombay crew in coming to Calcutta to row this Race also received a well-deserved acknowledgment.—*Englishman.*

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FRAMED IN FANCY GILTED FRAMES.
STRANGERS TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY THIS WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT A FISIT.
KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BY PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.
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AT LANOWLEE, IN POONA DISTRICT,
To be held on the 30th March 1877.
27,000 TICKETS, 2 RUPEES EACH.
3 PRIZES.
1 Prize—One large bungalow, tiled-roof, styled Lanowli Hotel, proximate value Rs. 20,000, with Compound.
1 Prize—One Large Bungalow, Galvanized roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 18,000, with Compound.
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The Bungalows are known as Lanowlee Hotel.
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3—Merwanjee Framjee Postwalla, Esq., Bazar Gate, Fort.
4—Jehangier Bamonjee Karsaon, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
5—Nowrojee Cursetjee Karass, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
6—B. X. Furtado, Esq., Catholic Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road.
7—Kakeebhai Puddumsee, Esq., Grant Road Crawford Market.
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A handsome pair of Chestnut Arabs, 6 and 7 years, 14-3 high, well matched, good movers, with open Carriage by "Thorn," in good order, also set of English double harness, Turn-out, Rs. 2,000.
A Brown thorough-bred Waler Gelding, 5 years, 14-3½ high, thoroughly broken Cavalry charger, stands Musketry fire well, and broken to stand behind Carriage. Rs. 1,000.
A Bay Arab Colt, 4 years, about 14-2 high, moves well, would make a first-charger for a light weight, Rs. 1,000.
A Bay Australian Gelding, 8 years, 15-2 high, a splendid trotter, perfectly quiet to ride and drive, Rs. 800.
A Chesnut stud-bred, 4 years, 14-3 high, a good saddle horse, Rs. 500.
A pair of Brown Walers, 6 and 7 years, 15 hands, fast and good trotters, with Mail Phaeton nearly new, and set of new English double harness to match, Turn-out, Rs. 2,200.
"Sportsman," an Iron Grey Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high, very powerful and gallops well, Rs. 1,000.
A well-bred Chestnut Persian saddle Horse, 15 hands, a good cross-country horse, has carried 14st. for the last two years, Rs. 500.
A powerful Chesnut Persian Gelding, 6 years, 14-3 high, a good Dogcart Horse, Rs. 450.
A large and handsome Waler Gelding, 6 years, 16-2½ high, perfectly broken to harness, Rs. 800.
A Chesnut Arab charger 14-1, Rs. 5 0.
A Brougham and Arab Horse, in good order, Rs. 500.
ROBERT SCOTT & Co.
Girgaum Veterinary Stable, Bombay, 1st January 1877.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
OF
LONDON, BORDEAUX,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA,
PATRONS.
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
AND THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
THE ADMIRALTY,
OWNERS OF INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN S.S. LINES,
THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY, AND THE B. I. S. N. COMPANY FOR SOME OF THEIR SHIPS.
Fifty Regimental Messes, and the undermentioned Club Houses, &c. &c.
THE BOMBAY. | THE ATHENÆUM. | THE CAWNPORE.
THE REFORM. | THE HIMALAYA. | THE SIRHIND.
THE WINDHAM. | THE NYNEE TAL. | THE TUTICORIN.
THE TIRHOOT PLANTERS. | THE WESTERN INDIA.

BOMBAY PRICE LIST.
(Including Duty and Town Dues.)
The amount of Duty and Dues on Wines, Spirits, Cordials, &c., at per case of one doz. qts. or two doz. pints is as follows:—
On Clarets and Burgundies, Rs. 2; German Still Wines, Sherries, and Ports, Rs. 3; Sparkling Wines, Rs. 5; Spirits and Cordials, Rs. 8. Town Dues, As 8 per case.
THESE CASH CHARGES WE COVER IN OUR PRICES BY GENERAL REQUEST, BUT INCLUDE NO PROFIT ON THE ADVANCE, NOR CAN WE TAKE DISCOUNT OFF DUTY AND DUES.
ESTABLISHED IN BORDEAUX AND LONDON IN 1815 AND IN INDIA IN 1842.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR
Messrs. Bisquit, Dubouche & Co. of Cognac. | Messrs. Leal Bros. and Co. of Madeira.
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BOMBAY HOUSE:—DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICES:—5, ADELPHI TERRACE, W.C., AND 44, MARK LANE, CITY, E.C.
CALCUTTA HOUSE:—10, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA.
BORDEAUX HOUSE:—PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.

MEMO OF TERMS.
An Order for Three Cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE.
Three months' Credit, without Discount to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value
N. B.—Forwarding Charges we add to our rates. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival but not afterwards.
N. B.—Mofussil Constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.
LOCAL AGENTS.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, and Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
Bora Bazaar Street. Poydoni.

BORDEAUX—Red.

CASH. Per 1 dozen Quarts and 2 dozen Pints. Duties Paid Rupees. Qts.	Pts.			CREDIT. Per 1 dozen Quarts and 2 dozen Pints. Duties Paid Rupees. Qts.	Pts.
Rs. A.	Rs. A.			Rs. A.	Rs. A.
54 12	...	PIGEON LONGUEVILLE, 1868 Vintage, a very rare Wine		57 8	...
31 0	33 0	CHATEAU LAFITE or MOUTON	After Dinner Wines	32 8	34 8
26 4	28 4	" RAUZAN		27 8	29 8
23 8	25 8	" PALMER		24 8	26 8
20 8	22 8	" LAROSE		21 8	23 8
17 12	19 12	" ST. JULIET	Dinner Wines	18 8	20 8
15 12	17 12	" CANTENAC		16 8	18 8
14 0	15 12	ST. ESTEPHE, a favourite		14 8	16 8
11 8	13 8	PETIT MEDOC, excellent for Cup		12 0	14 0
11 0	12 8	PAUILLAC		11 8	13 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

Of about 23 Gals. Quarter Cask.	46 Gals. Hdhs.		Of about 23 Gals. Quarter Cask	46 Gals. Hdhs.
Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
268 4	534 8	CHATEAU MOUTON	294 12	587 0
213 4	426 8	" RAUZAN	233 12	467 8
189 0	375 4	" PALMER	206 12	410 8
156 8	309 8	" LAROSE	170 12	337 8
127 12	252 0	ST. JULIEN	138 12	278 8
109 12	216 0	CANTENAC	118 12	233 8
91 12	180 0	ST. ESTEPHE	98 12	193 8
78 4	147 8	MEDOC	83 12	157 8

Of these we keep no stock, but can import for special orders.

WHITE.

Qts.	Pts.		Qts.	Pts.
Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
22 8	24 8	HAUT SAUTERNES, delicate flavor, Red	23 8	25 8
17 12	19 12	SAUTERNE (Barsac) light, white cap	18 8	20 8

BURGUNDY—Red.

Qts.	Pts.		Qts.	Pts.
Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
31 0	33 0	CHAMBERTIN, the *elite* of Burgundies	32 8	34 8
25 8	27 4	NUITS or CORTON, high class Wine	26 8	28 8
21 8	23 8	VOLNAY, strongly recommended	22 8	24 0
17 12	19 12	BEAUNE, soft delicate flavor	18 8	20 8
37 12	39 12	SPARKLING Red Burgundy	39 8	41 8

WHITE.

Qts.	Pts.		Qts.	Pts.
Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
25 8	27 4	CHABLIS, La Moutonne, fine White	26 8	28 8
16 12	18 12	CHABLIS, light, pleasant Wine	17 8	19 8

CHAMPAGNES.

Qts.	Pts.		Qts.	Pts.
Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
47 8	51 4	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	49 8	53 8
47 8	51 4	WACHTER'S PRINCE OF WALES' BRAND	49 8	53 8
30 4	...	Ditto ditto per hamper of 24 half-pints	31 12	...
41 12	43 8	FINE DRY SPARKLING	43 8	45 8
37 12	41 12	GOOD SPARKLING (Star)	39 8	43 8
31 4	34 0	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light particularly dry	32 8	35 8
22 12	24 8	CARTE ROUGE	23 8	25 8

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

CASH. Per 1 dozen Quarts and 2 dozen Pints. Duties Paid. Rupees. Qts.	Pts.		CREDIT. Per 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz Pints. Duties Paid. Rupees. Qts.	Pts.
Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
43 8	46 8	HOCK, NONPAREIL, extra quality, medium dry	44 8	46 8
33 0	35 0	HOCK, MUSCATEL, very choice	34 8	36 8
28 4	30 4	" EXCELLENT WINE	29 8	31 8
42 8	44 8	MOSELLE NONPAREIL (extra quality)	43 8